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MANAGEMENT PLAN

SALMON RIVER

North Fork, Idaho, to the Nezperce Forest

Boundary Near Riggins, Idaho

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Received from Higgins, Idaho

North Fork, Idaho to the Mexbelsce Forest

SALMON RIVER

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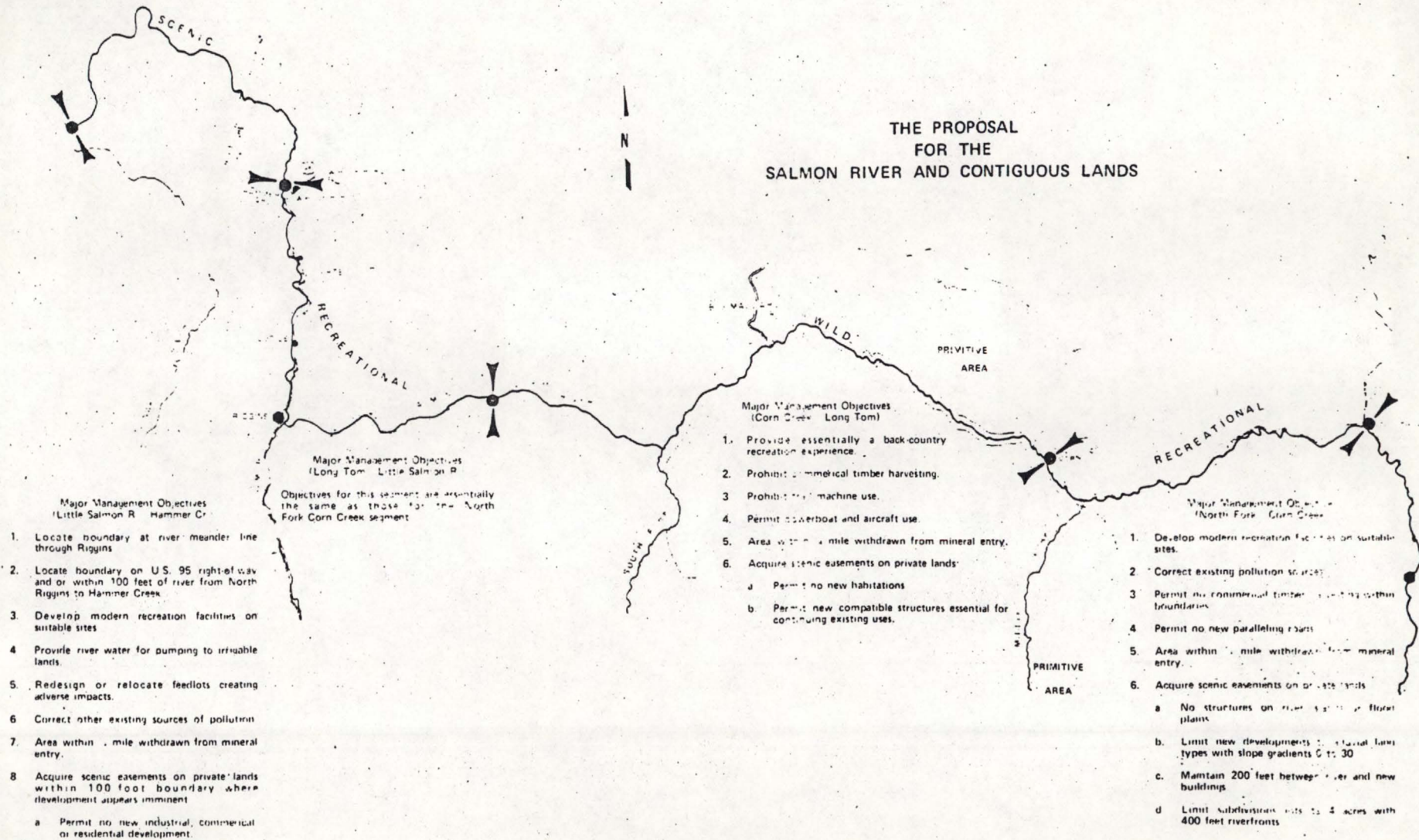
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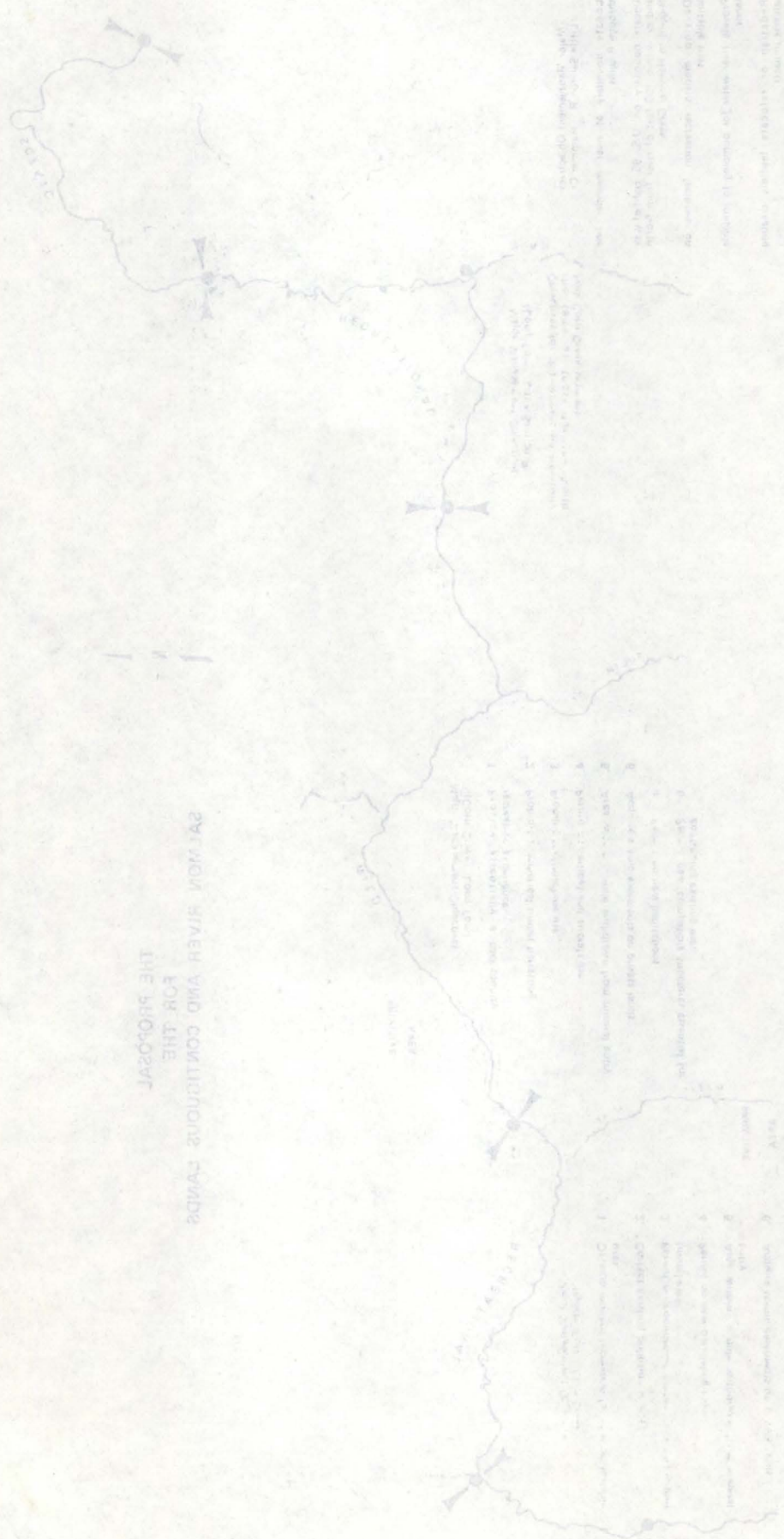
I.M.

1. Develop limited modern recreation sites at existing road access points; provide primitive type recreation in other areas.
2. Upgrade existing road access.
3. Area within 1/2 mile withdrawn from mineral entry.
4. Acquire scenic easements on private lands.
 - a. Except for range improvements and trails, limit new developments to alluvial land types with slope gradients 0 to 30.
 - b. Permit no subdivisions.
 - c. Permit a few single family residences that are inconspicuous from the river.

THE PROPOSAL FOR THE SALMON RIVER AND CONTIGUOUS LANDS



1. The proposed project is a continuation of the work done in the previous year.
2. The project is a continuation of the work done in the previous year.
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Management Plan

Salmon River - N.F. Lands North Fork to Western Nezperce Boundary

I. Objectives

The objective of this plan is to provide management guidelines for National Forest land within the Salmon River Corridor between North Fork, Idaho and the Nezperce N.F. boundary two miles east of Riggins. These guidelines are consistent with the Forest Service and State of Idaho proposal for classification of the Salmon River as follows (see location map).

I. North Fork, Idaho to Corn Creek - Recreational River

II. Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar - Wild River

III. Long Tom Bar to Nezperce Forest Boundary - Recreation River

This plan will guide management recognizing that Congress will make a decision in the future concerning classification under the Wild and Scenic River Act. Activities and levels of use will be controlled so as not to compromise classification proposals or the recommended plan of action appended to that proposal (Forest Service, 1973). The applicable classification categories are defined below:

- A. "Wild River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."
- B. "Recreation River Areas - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

II. Discussion

Extensive information has been assembled in conjunction with the Salmon River Classification study describing the River corridor and its environs. This information is available and will not be repeated in detail in this plan.

The following is a brief overview of the present resource situations in each section of river that are applicable to this plan. Special problems requiring action are identified in the plan and alternative solutions are discussed.

The river corridor throughout this plan is defined as 1/4 mile on either side of the river banks.

Recreational River I.

A. North Fork to Corn Creek - 46.4 miles (River mile 190.7 to 237.1)

Lands

This section of river is located entirely in Lemhi County and contains 976 acres of private land with the remainder in public ownership. Twelve recreational or year-long residences and three resorts are located on the National Forest and are operated under special use permits. One of the resorts is presently within the Idaho Primitive Area and the river corridor. However, if the present classification proposals are passed by Congress this resort will be included in the recreation river corridor.

Private lands consist of 17 tracts located as follows:

(1) Colson Creek (sub-divided), (2) Shell Creek, (3) Lake Creek, (4) Poverty Flat, (5) Skull Gulch, (6) Little Sheepeater Creek, (7) Shoup, (8) Boulder Creek, (9) Little Spring Creek, (10) Transfer Gulch, (11) Hale Gulch, (12) East Boulder Creek, (13) Moose Creek, (14) Dump Creek, (15) Camel Gulch, (16) Rose Gulch, (17) Donnelly Gulch.

Most of these ownerships could be subdivided although many are small and presently used as summer home sites.

Wilderness

The Idaho Primitive Area adjoins the river on the south bank from the mouth of the Middle Fork to Corn Creek. An Administration proposal to Congress would classify that portion of the Idaho Primitive Area adjacent to the river corridor in this section as Wilderness. The corridor itself is proposed for "Recreational River" classification. Until the various classification proposals are acted upon by Congress, the portion of the river corridor within the Idaho Primitive Area must be managed as Wilderness.

Timber

Timber volumes within the river corridor are minor and harvest will be limited to removal as necessary for public safety or to enhance recreation.

Mining

The Wild and Scenic River Act (PL90-542, Oct. 2, 1968) withdrew the river corridor from all forms of appropriation under mining laws for a period of 5 years to Oct. 2, 1973. This was extended first to Oct. 2, 1976 and then to Oct. 2, 1978 via PL93-279. (See appendix).

Mining claims, which predate the Wild River withdrawal, are distributed throughout the river corridor. None of these claims are active at present beyond assessment work, but they could become active in response to increased prices and demands for various metals. Virtually every likely spot along the river has been prospected for placer gold. Some lode claims also exist through this section of river but none appear to be of commercial importance at this time.

The river corridor is also covered by power site withdrawals dated between 1910 and 1952. No claims could be legally staked on areas covered by these withdrawals from the date of the withdrawal to enactment of the Claims Rights Restoration Act of 1955. After August 11, 1955 these lands were open to location and entry under the general mining laws, subject to certain exceptions which are covered in FSM 2811.21--2.

Additional withdrawals have been made on recreation sites along the river. These preclude any appropriation under mining laws. (See list in appendix).

Some mining claims along the river involve occupancies. Action has been initiated to determine validity of some of these claims but not all. On claims proven to be invalid, action is being taken to gradually eliminate occupancies and remove the associated improvements.

Recreational mining has recently come into its own. Many people are using small suction dredges and working creek and river bottoms for placer gold on weekends and vacations. This activity is currently being handled as a recreation activity but could become a problem if it continues to expand.

Water

The water along this section, according to previous sampling, is considered to be of a high quality except for drinking purposes. Some of the pollution that is present comes from upstream population areas. Old mining ventures, logging, irrigation, and recreation activities along the way also contribute.

A major sediment source in this section is the Pump Creek drainage, which has severe watershed problems apparently triggered by placer mining activities in the late 1800's. An analysis has been made of this problem and a watershed improvement plan prepared. Should this be funded and implemented, the sediment problem should be gradually reduced. The proposed project may require some stream channel and earthmoving work within the river corridor.

Fire

In the past, this section has been noted for its large fires as well as its high frequency of fires. Numerous small fires occur each year and most years a large fire has burned in one or more of the adjacent drainages. Most of the fires are caused from lightning and generally start in the upper reaches of the canyon. Fires starting on the upper slopes often reach the canyon bottom via rolling debris. An increase in the number of recreationists along the river could result in more man-caused fires.

Transportation

Travel along this section is mainly by way of the Salmon River road which parallels the river for approximately 47 miles. The first seventeen miles of the road are paved; the remainder is dirt and gravel. It can be traveled by automobile for about nine months out of the year.

The paved road presently extends downriver to Spring Creek. A proposal has been made to pave the road an additional 12 miles to the mouth of Panther Creek and to realign the road to eliminate some blind corners. Below Panther Creek some widening and elimination of blind corners would also be desirable.

Other modes of travel are by float and power boats, horses or helicopters. The river road provides ingress for float-boaters going down the Main Salmon and egress for float-boaters coming off the Middle Fork. It provides access for hunters and other recreationists and serves as a major haul road for timber and will serve as an ore-hauling road for any mining properties which become active. Some conflicts may develop in the future between recreational traffic and large truck traffic. Presently congestion sometimes occurs at the Middle Fork take-out facility and Stoddard Trailhead because of limited parking.

Range

Domestic grazing in the river corridor is of minor importance on National Forest lands. Little suitable range is available. Some domestic forage is available on private lands.

Wildlife and Fish

There are numerous species of wildlife in and adjacent to this section. These include bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, elk, deer, black bear, mountain lion and moose. Because of the large number of big game animals, hunting is important in this section. There are several species of smaller predators as well as many of the smaller species of animals.

The river corridor serves primarily as winter range for big game animals. With present game populations, winter range is not a limiting factor. Habitat is good and significant changes are not anticipated.

Both bald and golden eagles are present as well as several species of hawks, songbirds, water fowl and the peregrine falcon. The eagles are primarily winter visitors. The peregrine falcon is an endangered species. There is a possibility that the peregrine falcon nests along the Salmon River, and attempts are being made to verify this. Habitat for maintaining these species of wildlife is considered good.

The Salmon River has anadromous, resident game and resident non-game fisheries. Species include Chinook salmon, Sockeye salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow trout, whitefish, Dolly Varden, squawfish and suckers. The salmon and steelhead trout are the major attractions. The salmon and steelhead populations presently are at a very low level but increases in numbers may occur in the future because of: (1) trucking of smolts past the dam, (2) control of high flows to lessen nitrogen effect on smolts and adults, (3) increased production of hatchery fish and, (4) increased escapement of adult fish upstream past the dams.

Recreation

Past use trends have indicated an approximate 12% increase per year from 1970 to 1974 in all types of recreation use along the river in this section. An exception to this is camping and picnicking at developed sites which has remained fairly constant. Improvement of the river road has increased the sightseeing and pleasure driving use. Backpacking, hiking and other relatively low-cost activities are expected to increase. Fishing for steelhead and salmon has been a major activity in this section, but the future of these runs appears uncertain at this time. Without the anadromous fish, fishing use will likely decrease. However, prospects for increased runs of anadromous fish may be improving because of extensive efforts by the agencies involved to get the smolts back to the ocean and to return the adults with less mortality.

Float-boating has greatly increased in recent years and will likely continue to do so, depending on such factors as the economy and water flows. The greatest boater impact in this section comes from float-boats leaving the Middle Fork. Most floating use from North Fork to Corn Creek is day use. This use has been increasing, particularly the amount of kayak use. Jet boating occurs in this section but is limited.

At present there is a moratorium on commercial floater permits in this section of river. There are 30 outfitters with permits at this time. However, no schedules or reservations are required.

Recreational Facilities

Six developed sites are provided for recreationists in this section with capacity for 335 people at one time. They are as follows:

Ebenezer Bar, Deadwater, Long Tom, Middle Fork, Cache Bar and Corn Creek.

There are several sites along the Salmon River road that are used occasionally for launching float boats. However, the major launch site is at the end of the road adjacent to the Corn Creek Campground. This site also serves jet boaters. It has a concrete ramp, several mooring docks and fuel storage facilities. The ramp was constructed by the jet-boaters under a co-op agreement with the Forest Service. The mooring docks were obtained from the State of Idaho, paid for with Waterway funds and installed by the Forest Service.

Float-boaters are not allowed to use the ramp when it would conflict with jet-boat use. A staging area for float-boat use is available adjacent to the concrete ramp. This area should be improved and paved as funds permit.

Cache Bar, which is located approximately five miles upstream from Corn Creek, is used both as a launch site for float boats on the Main Salmon and as a take-out site for float-boats coming off the Middle Fork. A site plan has been drawn for this area and, if built as planned, it will serve as the take-out point for all float-boats coming off the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. At the present time this site is difficult to use since all boats and gear must be carried a considerable distance across a sandbar.

The Middle Fork boat landing is located at the mouth of the Middle Fork. It has limited parking space which often results in blocking of the main road and expansion is not feasible. The original boat ramp was destroyed by high water in 1974. It has been rebuilt and will be used until funds become available to construct the Cache Bar facilities. At the present time most of the boaters coming off the Middle Fork and some day-use floaters coming down the Main Salmon use this site. Additional launch and take-out facilities would be desirable to accommodate the day-trip floating.

Wild River II.

B. Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar - 77.6 miles (River Mile 113.1 to 190.7)

Lands

Most of the land within the river corridor in this section is owned by the United States and administered by the Forest Service. Portions of the Bitterroot, Nezperce, Payette and Salmon National Forests are included.

Twelve small units of private land totaling approximately 698 acres are dispersed along this section of river. Some are used as headquarters for commercial outfitters, some are residences and some are unoccupied. A summary of ownership is included in the appendix.

A large number of special use permits has also been issued within this section. These include 30 commercial outfitter permits and several permits for water systems, resorts, fishing and hunting camps, telephone and telegraph, powerplants and fuel storage. A list of special uses is included in the appendix.

Wilderness

The wilderness proposal submitted to Congress includes the area adjacent to the river corridor on the north side of the Salmon River from Corn Creek downstream to near Whitewater Ranch and the area on the south side of the Salmon River from Corn Creek to Cottonwood Creek. This area includes most of the existing Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area and portions of the Idaho Primitive Area. These areas will be managed so as not to change their potential as wilderness until Congress acts on the proposal.

Timber

Commercial timber land exists within the visual corridor of the river in areas not proposed for wilderness classification. Although unlikely, it is possible that some of this timber in backdrop areas could be harvested. The river corridor in this section is proposed for wild classification and not open to logging.

Minerals

The situation with regard to mineral activities is similar to that discussed under the North Fork to Corn Creek section of the river. As in that section there is a Wild and Scenic River mineral withdrawal within the river corridor, as well as additional recreation site and power site withdrawals in specific locations. Some claims predate these withdrawals, but few are presently active beyond assessment work because of the economics

of removing ore from the roadless canyon. A proposal has been submitted to remove fluorspar ore from Big Squaw Creek, but an operating plan has yet to be submitted. As economic conditions change occasional action on other claims could take place.

As in the North Fork to Corn Creek section there are cases of occupancy of some of these claims. Validity examinations need to be completed for these cases and appropriate action taken.

Water

The Wild & Scenic River Act definition of "Wild River Areas" places emphasis on "watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted."

This section of the Salmon River at present is considered relatively unpolluted although it is unfit for human consumption. (Forest Service, 1973). Most recreationists use water directly from tributaries for drinking although it is doubtful that any of these sources meet minimum State of Idaho requirements for potable water without treatment.

Most point sources of pollution are upstream from this section of river. A number of potential pollution sources are present in this section, however, including mining, irrigation, residential waste disposal and recreation. Primary pollutants resulting from recreational activities are human wastes, wash water and detergents, fuel spills and garbage. For example Mackay Bar Corporation previously has used an open dump and has piped its sewage to the River. However, they plan to meet State and Federal regulation by installing a new sewage system, burying the exposed fuel tank now adjacent to the river, and closing the dump site.

Fire

This section of the Salmon River has a long history of large fires and a high frequency of starts. Fires starting on the mid and upper slopes generally move to the river bottom via rolling debris. Fires originating in the lower 1/3 of the slope can be expected to spread rapidly up the slope. Fuels are flashy, starting easily and spreading rapidly. Lightning has been the major cause of wildfire. Despite the high hazards, the frequency of man caused fire has been low. This may be a reflection of several years of intensive prevention effort. As man's use of the canyon increases in the critical fire season, however, so does the likelihood of man-caused fire.

Three inventoried and heavily used recreation sites have flashy, continuous fuels leading from the areas of activity to the slopes: Sheep Creek, Bruin Creek and Barth Hot Springs. Several sites offer moderate hazards with less flashy or broken fuels leading to flashy fuels on the slopes. On most other sites activities concentrate on sand and gravel bars although toilets and sleeping areas may be in flashy fuels.

Although man-caused fires are not desirable in this section, some level of natural fire occurrence may be necessary to maintain ecological diversity. Man-caused vegetation manipulations will likely not be allowed because of the wilderness proposals. Horton (1972) addressed the role of fire in the Salmon Wild and Scenic River Study particularly in relation to the ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir zones. He concluded that wildfire would have a detrimental effect on the ponderosa pine zone as it is today. This is because of the widespread introduction of weedy annuals (particularly cheatgrass) into the bunchgrass communities which occur under the ponderosa pine stands.

Before the introduction of these exotic species, wildfire typically had little long lasting effect on the understory bunchgrass communities other than the positive effect of reducing competition with trees. However, fire now tends to reduce the bunchgrass and promote invasion by these weedy annuals. Since the annuals are much "flashier" fuels than the bunchgrass, this invasion tends to promote a higher incidence of large fires than historically was the case, and this in turn favors the continued spread of the weedy annuals.

The weedy annuals are less effective in holding the soil than are the perennial bunchgrasses, thus long-term site productivity may be declining where this replacement by annuals is occurring. The bunchgrasses also are more desirable as forage for the elk and bighorn sheep that inhabit the river corridor, thus this replacement by annuals could have a negative effect on the big game populations. On the other hand occasional fires may be necessary to prevent more extensive tree invasion and the abundance of annual grasses has been beneficial to such species as the chukar partridge. Occasional prescribed burning may offer a solution in these types.

In the Douglas-fir zone, the situation is considerably different. Brushfields and such species as pinegrass typically occupy sites after burns have occurred and these species can outcompete the introduced annuals. The openings in the Forest created by fire and the resultant increase in browse and forb species are favorable for wildlife and the dense vegetation prevents soil loss after the fire. Without periodic fire, the present ecological diversity will be replaced by unevenaged, mature stands of Douglas-fir over extensive areas. A natural incidence of fire appears desirable in the Douglas-fir zone.

Another situation that may warrant modified suppression action is the fires which occur in "cliffy" outcrop areas along the river. These are extremely dangerous areas in which to attempt fire suppression actions and little is gained by entering these areas. A policy of "backing off" until a fire leaves these types of areas may be desirable from an economic and safety standpoint.

Transportation

1. Water - The river itself provides transportation for the majority of users within the corridor. The entire river can be traversed with jet boats, rafts, drift boats, kayaks, and whitewater canoes, depending on the craft, boatman skill and water level. Very low water in late summer sometimes limits jet boat travel; very high water during spring runoff sometimes precludes safe travel on any craft. During the winter months ice usually halts boating although the duration varies from year to year.
2. Trails - Trails follow the river for approximately 51.7 miles of the 77.6 miles in this segment. No through-trail accomodates hiking or horse travel from Corn Creek to Vinegar Creek. A through trail paralleling the river does not appear to be feasible or desirable at the present time. It would stimulate additional traffic along the river and may create competition with boaters for campsites along the river. The trail would also be very expensive to construct. Most major drainages have trails which lead from the river corridor into the backcountry. Access to these trails is by boat in many cases. A complete list of trails is in the appendix.
3. Roads - Road terminates at Corn Creek and Vinegar Creek on each end of this segment. Other roads intercept the river in the wild section as follows:
 - a. Crofoot - A primitive jeep trail extends from the Crofoot Ranch to the Salmon River at River Mile 125.4. This road provides access from the river to private land but is otherwise a nonconforming use under Primitive Area regulations. The jeep trail was developed prior to establishment of the Primitive Area and has been in use for several years.
 - b. Whitewater - A primitive public road provides access to a developed public campground on the river and to the Whitewater Ranch. The road is provided for under existing Primitive Area regulations and the area including the road is proposed for exclusion from the Salmon River Wilderness when that area is classified by Congress.

- c. Mackay Bar - A primitive road provides access to a resort owned by Mackay Bar Corporation and extends upriver approximately three miles to Painter Bar. Mackay Bar Corporation uses the road to haul supplies to their resort and Buckskin Bill uses the segment leading to Painter Bar for trail access. This road is not in an existing Primitive area nor in an area proposed for addition to any future Wilderness classification proposal.

4. Airfields - Airstrips provide access at Allison Ranch, Whitewater Ranch, Campbells Ferry, Mackay Bar, James Ranch and Shepp Ranch. In addition the Crofoot strip provides access to the river corridor even though it is located outside the corridor. All of these strips are short and suitable only for experienced pilots. All are on private land. The Mackay Bar strip is the largest and receives the heaviest use.

Range

With the exception of some horse grazing in conjunction with commercial outfitting, no domestic grazing is permitted on National Forest land in this segment.

Wildlife and Fish

Two hundred twenty-three wildlife species are listed for the area--63 mammals, 140 birds, and 20 reptiles and amphibians. Big game animals include mule deer, whitetail deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, moose, black bear and cougar. Most of the corridor serves one or more species as winter range. In some areas on the north side of the river competition occurs between deer, elk and bighorn sheep for winter forage. Presently, however, bighorn sheep populations appear to be increasing and deer populations appear to be responding more favorably from the low populations of recent years. Overall competition likely will not be serious unless large increases occur in the present populations.

Hunting pressure is light. Proper big game harvest through hunting is an essential part of wildlife management in this area.

The Salmon River has anadromous, resident game and resident non-game fisheries. Species include Chinook salmon, Sockeye salmon, steelhead, cutthroat, rainbow trout, whitefish, Dolly Varden, small mouth bass, squawfish and suckers. The steelhead trout is a major attraction for recreationists in this section of river although its future is uncertain at this time.

The salmon and steelhead populations presently are at a very low level but increases in numbers may occur in the future because of: (1) trucking of smolts past the dam, (2) control of high flows to lessen nitrogen effect on smolts and adults, (3) increased production of hatchery fish and, (4) increased escapement of adult fish upstream past the dams.

Recreation

Use of this section of the river is almost exclusively recreation-oriented and opportunities exist for several different types of recreational activities. The major attractions include whitewater boating, fishing for salmon and steelhead and big game hunting. Other activities include hiking and back-packing, photography, gold panning and trout fishing. Most of these activities are related to and are secondary to the major attractions listed above.

Of these activities only whitewater boating during the June to September period is expected to approach a ceiling capacity during the period of this plan. Because of the difficult access problem in the area, big game hunting traditionally has been with licensed outfitters who maintain resorts and/or hunting camps in the area. This pattern of use appears to be changing, with more "do-it-yourselfers" going into the area. However, changes in hunting use are not expected to be significant enough to require special management attention during the period of this plan.

Backpacking and hiking use is presently very limited because of the steep, rugged terrain and lack of a through trail.

Fishing for anadromous fish is presently limited because of poor runs of fish. The future of the runs is uncertain at this time but major efforts are being made to preserve them. Should the runs increase, the fishing use will return to former levels or increase somewhat. The outlook is for limited fishing during the next few years.

Whitewater boating is divided into two segments. These are: (1) float boating, which accounts for the bulk of the visitor use between June and September, and (2) power or jet boating, which presently is most active in early spring and fall. Jet boat use has traditionally been tied to hunting and to anadromous fishing because the jet boats provide access to many of the hunting and fishing camps in this stretch of river. This pattern of use may be changing, as summer whitewater trips in the jet boat are becoming more common, particularly below Salmon Falls. Creation of the Hells Canyon NRA may spur an increase in summer jet boat use. Presently there is some competition between the two types of boating but it is not

considered significant. A large increase in summer jet boat use could create intense competition with the float boaters; however, significant competition is not expected during the immediate future.

Float-boat use has been rapidly increasing throughout the United States in the last few years. Because this demand for float-boating is apparently continuing to increase, float-boat use has the potential to reach a ceiling capacity in the next few years. Therefore, it is necessary to define a desired float-boating capacity and to develop associated use controls as part of this plan. Competitive jet boat use will become more important as this ceiling capacity is approached.

Boating Capacities

The recreational capacity of a river is dependent on several factors relating to the physical resources and to the type of recreational experience desired. Line and Stankey (1971) in their research on wilderness capacity identified three basic components of carrying capacity. These include: (1) management objectives, (2) visitor attitudes and (3) impact on natural resources.

The capacity of a given river for float-boating depends to a great extent on the management objectives for that river because float-boats could theoretically be launched end to end if desired. The management objective for the "River of No Return" segment of the Salmon River shall be to minimize encounters between individual parties on the river so that opportunities for solitude are available.

This management objective closely relates to the attitude of users as indicated by an opinion survey of 191 users conducted during the 1972-73 season. The survey indicated the following:

1. Most users place a high value on such attributes as solitude, absence of man and absence of noise.
2. Most users preferred to camp out of sight and sound of other parties.
3. Most users preferred to encounter smaller parties, although the number was inconclusive because of the wording of the questions (most users appear to like the size of the group they are in).
4. Most of those polled were float-boaters and most of these people had negative feelings towards power boats.

Encounters can be significantly reduced in the case of float-boats by spacing launches. Float boats can be launched feasibly from about 8:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m., a span of 10 hours per day. In practice the time available is probably more like 8 hours per day. A spacing of approximately one launch per hour or 8 launches per day would probably act to minimize encounters. In 1975 the maximum number of launches was nine launches on a particularly busy day. Eight launches per day is higher than the average use at present (present use averages 4-5 launches per day during the busy part of the season). However, eight launches is considerably less than the 11 launches per day allowed under the present system. A reduction to 8 launches per day may prove to be conservative, but until average use reaches this level, it is probably desirable to be conservative. Expanding use in the future is much easier than cutting back after the level of use has increased to the extent that the quality of the trip has been lost.

Spacing launches for jet boat parties would have little merit, as jet boats can traverse this entire stretch of river in a single day, encountering every party on the river at that time. The only logical means of limiting encounters with jet boats is to limit the number of jet boats on the river at any one time. Jet boats are less compatible with the "Wild" experience than are float-boats because of the noise and the increased number of encounters associated with their use. Presently a sizeable portion of the summer jet boat traffic is generated by Forest Service patrol boats.

Boating capacity is also determined by the physical limitations of the launch and takeout facilities and by the capacity of campsites. These could limit capacity beyond the eight launches per day allowed by the management objectives. Therefore an analysis of these facilities was conducted.

1. Boat Launch Sites - Corn Creek and Cache Bar are the two major launch sites on the upper end of this stretch. All boaters must stop at Corn Creek to receive their trip permits. It is no problem to launch a total of eight parties per day from these two sites, and more could be accommodated, particularly if the Corn Creek facilities were expanded. Therefore, the launch sites will not limit capacity to less than 8 launches per day.
2. Boat Takeout Sites - Most float boaters presently take out at Vinegar Creek which can handle about one party per hour. Assuming a takeout spacing from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., approximately nine parties could take out at Vinegar Creek each day. Parking space is limited at Vinegar and could easily become the most limiting factor for all classes of boating. However, it appears that 8 parties could take out each day at Vinegar Creek.

3. Campsites - The Forest Service has inventoried 81 boater campsites along the river and has estimated their capacity. In addition, another 65 campsites suitable for very small parties (small sandbars, etc.) have been listed. Using the campsite inventory and assuming a five day average float trip, the sites available each night have been grouped.

Because different campsites will accommodate different numbers of people, group size becomes important in estimating whether sufficient capacity exists to handle eight groups per day. Since many trips continue down the Main Salmon after leaving the Middle Fork, it would be desirable to have the same party size as the Middle Fork, if possible. The Middle Fork group size is presently limited to 30 people per party, including boatmen.

The fourth night on the Salmon River appears to be the most limiting for large groups. The inventory lists 3 campsites with a capacity of 10-15 persons, two with a capacity of 15-30 and 5 campsites with a capacity of 30+ persons. A large number of campsites is available for smaller groups. All other nights have at least 8 campsites with a capacity of 30+ people. If 30 people is assumed to be the ceiling party size, then five groups could be of this size and three groups would have to be smaller to handle 8 parties per day. Average group size in 1975 was 12 persons for commercial parties and 9 persons for private parties. Therefore, it appears that the campsites on the fourth night will handle 8 parties because some of the groups will almost certainly be smaller than 30. It also appears that campsite capacity is ample to allow increases in the number of parties, provided they are smaller than 15 persons. Thus it may be possible to allow "split" trips once a group is in the river or to allow a larger number of launches per day provided the party size is small. This would have to be balanced against the objective of limiting encounters between parties. Campsite scheduling is not needed at present and campsite capacity is not a problem for jet boat use.

At this time environmental damage has not occurred beyond acceptable levels. Many of the sites such as beaches can sustain heavy use with little damage. Other sites on grassy or wooded benches are relatively fragile and could sustain damage if use intensity increases significantly. The number of alternative campsites available could be used to alleviate any problems by rotating use away from damaged sites.

Use Allocation and User Controls

Once the capacity of the river has been established, then appropriate steps must be taken to allocate this capacity fairly and to develop controls needed to make the allocation system work. An allocation system was developed in 1972 which has been followed to date. That system has the following features:

1. During the control season from June 9 through the first week in September, a moratorium is in effect on the number of commercial outfitters who operate float trips on the Corn Creek to Vinegar Creek stretch of river. There are 30 outfitters (see appendix), with permits issued annually. If a new outfitter purchases a permitted business he will be considered for a permit provided he is qualified; however, the total number of permits will remain at 30.

Each outfitter is allowed to launch two parties of 20 guests each 8 days. Each commercial party is required to obtain a trip permit prior to launching and to present a manifest of passengers. The "eight-day turnaround" is used because it facilitates logistics on each end of a 5-6 day river trip and because it rotates the preferred starting days among the outfitters. Each of the 30 outfitters is assigned to a group of either three outfitters or four outfitters (obtained by dividing 8 days into 30 outfitters).

Each outfitter can launch two groups per launch date, so on most days 8 commercial parties are allowed to launch and on the remaining days 6 commercial parties are allowed to launch (4 x 2 or 3 x 2). Actual use has seldom been more than four parties per day. Campsites are not assigned at the present time.

2. Private groups are required to obtain an advance reservation for float boating during the June-September control period. Applications for reservations are accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis beginning October 1 each year. Private parties are also required to obtain a trip permit and present a manifest of passengers at the time of launch. A maximum of three private parties (with a group size of 20 people) are allowed to launch each day. Actual use has averaged about 50% of the allocated use to date. One trip per month is allowed on either the Main Salmon or the Middle Fork; a combination trip of both rivers would be considered one trip. Campsites are not assigned at the present time.

3. No trip permits are required for jet boat parties and no reservation system is in use.

The present system appears incompatible with the analysis of capacity discussed earlier since it allows launches of 9-11 parties per day. No problem has been experienced to date because actual use has averaged only approximately 50% of this allocation but this could pose capacity problems when use increases. The present system also appears heavily weighted towards the commercial segment and has no provisions for change as a result of changes in future demand. An allocation system must be developed which is consistent with the eight launch per day capacity and which recognizes shifts in future demand.

The initial allocation problem is splitting the available eight launches between the commercial sector and the private sector. It must be kept in mind that both groups are composed of the public, one choosing to furnish and operate their own equipment, and the other preferring to use the services of an outfitter. Three alternative allocation systems are discussed below:

- a. Issue permits to individuals or groups on a drawing basis and leave it up to them to arrange their trip. This has considerable merit since it does not require any arbitrary decision allocating use between commercial and private groups. It would provide problems for the commercial outfitter because he advertises and promotes to fill his trips. He competes with other outfitters and must offer price or quality benefits to remain in business.
- b. Use an arbitrary allocation figure such as 50% private and 50% commercial. This allocation system splits the 8 launches available right down the middle. However, it does not recognize the current demand for each type of trip and makes no adjustment for future changes in demand.
- c. Develop a proportional split based on demand. This system requires some measure of present demand and a means to adjust to future shifts in demand. These parameters are difficult to define, but demand probably is the most equitable means of allocating use between the two groups. The demand for private reservations and the actual use by the outfitters of their allocated use should provide current indices of demand for each type of trip. As these indices change they will indicate changes in demand and can be used periodically to adjust the commercial/private allocation.

Other alternatives may be available for determining the commercial/private allocation, but the three alternatives listed are the most feasible at the present time.

Once the allocation is decided between the commercial and private sectors, a second allocation system must be devised to allocate the launches assigned to each group among the group members. The present allocation system is working well for the private sector and probably should be retained, with a few minor changes.

The commercial allocation system will require changes to conform to the capacity of 8 launches per day. The system used should be negotiated with the commercial outfitters to meet management objectives, but also to be consistent with their needs.

Other Environmental Concerns

Several other environmental concerns exist in this section of river besides the questions of boating capacity and use allocation. These concerns must be considered in this plan. They include:

1. Signing

Some signs have been installed to identify approaches to major rapids, major side drainages and campsites. Some interpretive signing is also present at the Jim Moore place and Lantz Bar.

In McLaughlin's (1974) unpublished study, questions were asked concerning signs on the Salmon River. The results indicate a division of opinion on signing, although a majority indicated support for signs at major side streams and at major rapids. The "Wild River" experience should probably place considerable emphasis on self-reliance and on using skill to operate in the wilderness. It is probable that the element of adventure is reduced by signing the rapids. Since maps are provided at Corn Creek, it is questionable whether major drainages should be signed. The signs are difficult to maintain and probably could be eliminated with little loss. Many have already been eliminated by high water.

2. Solid Waste Disposal - Garbage cans have been installed at the Whitewater and Mackay Bar developed sites. For other sites the "Pack In-Pack Out" policy has been relied on. Numbered garbage sacks are issued at Corn Creek to all floaters. People are required to burn burnables and pack everything else out. Pack In-Pack Out has been reasonably effective along the Corn Creek to Long Tom section with floaters. It has been less effective with private jet boaters, although lack of signs and bag dispensers may be responsible for this. The most common violation is the dumping of garbage in toilets.

3. Human Waste Disposal

Human waste disposal has been a problem at some heavily used sites. This has been effectively taken care of with installation of pit toilets at some locations. Toilet facilities are needed at other locations. Toilets should not be very sophisticated, as open-topped, three-sided structures with a pit and seat riser have proven adequate on the Middle Fork and require little maintenance. Vaults and pumping are not economically feasible along the river.

4. Disposal of Campfire Ashes

Numerous fire rings are constructed at campsites during the summer. Ashes and coals can be a detrimental factor on beaches. This can be controlled if it becomes a problem in the future by requiring use of fire pans, installation of fire rings at fixed locations, or restricting open fires.

C. Recreation River III.

Long Tom to Nezperce National Forest Boundary - 21.6 miles (River miles 91.5 to 113.1)

Lands

The south side of the river corridor from about French Creek to the west is either private, State of Idaho or B.L.M. The north side is National Forest with scattered tracts of private land to the Nezperce Forest Boundary. On the south side from French Creek eastward the corridor is National Forest (Payette National Forest).

A number of special use permits have been issued, several for recreation residences or facilities used with these residences (see appendix for listing). No wilderness area or proposed wilderness areas are adjacent to this section.

Timber

No timber harvest is planned within the river corridor beyond the salvage of dead or dying trees easily accessible from existing roads or as necessary for safety within or adjacent to public recreation sites.

The land use plan for the Kelly Bullion area on the north side of the river is complete. It allows no new road construction within the viewing area of the river but does permit some selection logging from existing roads in units high above but visible from the river.

The Salmon River road is used for log hauling to the mill at Riggins.

Minerals

Unpatented mining claims are distributed throughout the river corridor, many with occupancies of one kind or another. None are known to be active at present beyond assessment work.

Recreation withdrawals are listed in the appendix. The river corridor has been withdrawn from mineral entry until October 2, 1978, in conjunction with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, discussed in the other sections.

Recreation mining is increasing and could become a problem if it continues to expand.

Water

This section of river contains a number of potential sources of pollution including private and permitted residences, winter feed lots, livestock grazing, roads, and recreation sites. The river road and associated land failures are a major source of sediment in the river. Recent construction of a fuel storage facility at Vinegar Creek probably has eliminated the spillage hazard at that site. Winter feed lots for domestic stock are another important source of pollutants.

Water quality is currently being monitored in some major tributaries such as Allison Creek and Wind River.

Fire

This section of river has a long history of frequent and large fires, with man-caused fires being more common than in other sections. During the 1960 to 1969 period, 58 man-caused fires occurred on the Salmon River from North Fork to its mouth. Forty-one of these started between Vinegar Creek and White Bird. Road access, heavy use by recreationists, and flashy fuels all contribute to the fire potential. The present fire control policy is to suppress all fires as soon as possible, keeping burned acreage to a minimum. The discussion of fire behavior and effects under the Long Tom to Corn Creek section applies here also.

Transportation

1. Water - The river itself serves as transportation only for recreation boating or fishing. It is crossed by boat to

get to some residences but is more of a barrier than route of travel.

2. Trails - Trail No. 119 follows the river from Manning Bridge to Robbins Creek where it leaves the corridor. Trails intersect the river at Wind River, East Fork Fall Creek and Chamberlain Gulch. A trail bridge crosses the river at Wind River.
3. Roads - The main river road extends from Riggins to Vinegar Creek. It is maintained by the county to Fall Creek and by the Forest Service from Fall Creek to the road end at Vinegar Creek. The three miles of road west of Vinegar Creek is narrow, winding, steep and unsurfaced.

The Salmon River road was badly damaged in the 1974 flood. During repairs several slopes were undermined causing frequent slides. Much of the surface material lost in the flood has not been replaced.

A primitive access road extends down the north side of the river from the Lake Creek bridge to Berg Creek. Roads intercept the river at Allison Creek, French Creek and Carrey Creek. Road bridges cross the river at Lake Creek, Partridge Creek and Manning Crevice. The Manning Crevice Bridge is a one-lane suspension structure with right-angle approaches.

Range

Sheep and cattle grazing allotments extend to the river on the north side as follows:

<u>Allotment Name</u>	<u>Class of Animal</u>	<u>Season</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
Florence Rest Rotation	cattle	6/15 - 9/30	299
Allison-Berg	sheep	10/20 - 6/25	1500 approx.
Allison-Berg	cattle	5/1 - 10/31	16
Kelly Mountain	sheep	12/1 - 1/15	1170

The sheep allotments are wintering areas used in conjunction with private lands. The Florence cattle allotment is for summer range, and the cattle do not enter or use the river corridor for trailing or grazing. Private and other lands in the corridor are, for the most part, heavily grazed in the fall, winter and spring months by stock, mostly sheep. Some benches serve as lambing areas and feedlots.

Wildlife

The river breaks provide winter range for deer and elk. Bighorn sheep occasionally are seen on the east end of this section of the river. Populations of most species are reduced in this roaded section of the canyon compared to populations in the unroaded areas. This is likely due to heavier hunting pressure, disturbance caused by man's presence, and competition with domestic livestock.

Recreation

Recreation opportunities in this section of river include auto touring, swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, hunting, whitewater boating, rock climbing and horseback riding. Because of the easy access most of these activities are done without the services of an outfitter. Major attractions are the river with its whitewater rapids, canyon scenery, road access, mild winter weather, game, steelhead, and improved campsites.

1. Use Trends - Recreation use has been on a steady but gradual increase; this trend is expected to continue. Bad roads, following the spring floods of 1974, caused a temporary drop in spring and summer use. Closure of the steelhead season in the fall of 1974 reduced use below expected levels.

Whitewater boating will likely continue to increase, especially between Vinegar Creek and Spring Bar as floaters take the extra day to avoid the poor takeout facility at Vinegar Creek. The potential is high for day floating, and this activity is increasing. Although no outfitters are currently running day trips in this section of river, some interest has recently been shown.

Some power boating takes place, but levels of use are quite low except in conjunction with steelheading. Summer power boating is likely to increase.

Fishing use will probably decrease unless the steelhead runs improve. If the runs improve, then fishing use will increase steadily. Hunting will continue to increase although slowly. Limits on out-of-state licenses, decreases in big game population and hunt restrictions will influence this activity.

Camping, picnicking, and auto touring are expected to continue on the present upward trends. Logging traffic will increase between Allison Creek and the Forest boundary during the next ten years. Other activities are expected to remain stable or increase slowly. Backpacking in this section is limited due to lack of trails and roadless area.

2. Recreation Sites

Boating Launch and Takeout Facilities - Small boats can be packed into or out of several sites along the river. The boater with larger craft has more limited options. Four sites minimize the distance that gear or boats have to be carried.

Shorts Bar - This is a large bar on private land and outside of the area considered in this plan. It was used by commercial floaters in 1974 when the river road was closed. A party floating from Corn Creek would have to parallel the road for 24 miles to reach this site.

Spring Bar - This is a developed site with parking, concrete ramp and a campground. Some floaters pull out here because of its convenience. Power boaters and day floaters launch here. It is the best site from the standpoint of facilities but requires floating for 15 miles along the road. Jet boaters have to negotiate dangerous Vinegar Rapid to reach the upper river.

Huntz Gulch - This site consists of a narrow dozer trail constructed to the water and is approximately 3 miles below the road's end. Parking space is limited and no room is available for expansion.

Vinegar Creek - This site has been discussed to some extent earlier in this plan. It is at the end of the up-river road from Riggins. Parking space is very limited. Some vehicles are parked for long terms in conjunction with up-stream ranches. It has a concrete launch ramp but the ramp gradient is extremely steep. A 4-wheel drive vehicle with a winch is advisable if the load is heavy or the ramp wet. The ramp was installed with State Waterways money.

Both power boaters and floaters use the site. Boat fuel, propane and such items as hay are usually stored here also. A short spur road leads to the river on the downstream end of the site. It ends in deep sand and care is needed to avoid getting stuck. It is used for loading power boats or unloading and pulling out rafts.

A base map for site planning is being prepared. A fuel storage facility was recently constructed on the downstream end of the site.

The problems at this site are many. Parking is very limiting, especially when several vehicles have trailers. The launch ramp is sometimes blocked and impossible to use because of parked vehicles whose owners may be gone for days at a time. When floaters are unloading at the ramp it is often blocked for 2 or 3 hours. Since the ramp was installed with State Waterways funds, power boaters feel they should have priority on ramp use.

The Vinegar Creek site does allow power boaters to avoid Vinegar Rapids which can be very dangerous. It also shortens floating time by one day and avoids floating a roaded section of river. Many floaters feel that traveling along the road is a let-down after emerging from the primitive and isolated canyon above.

Vinegar Creek has met needs in the past but not without problems. It is marginal as a takeout site in its present condition at levels of use experienced to date. A number of alternatives should be considered in relation to launch and take-out facilities:

Short Term:

- a. Require use of Spring Bar by floaters and power boaters. Close the narrow road over the bluffs above Vinegar Rapid. Remove the concrete ramp and rehabilitate the Vinegar Creek site. This alternative would extend the roadless canyon but be inconvenient to floaters that object to floating the roaded section. It would extend upstream power boating by 15 miles and require running Vinegar Rapid.
- b. Require use of Spring Bar by floaters. Allow power boaters to launch and take out at Vinegar Creek. Restrict long term parking to the lower end of the site. This alternative would be inconvenient for floaters that object to floating the roaded section. It would ease the congestion at Vinegar in the summer months.
- c. Require people with non-trailered craft to take out at the lower end of the Vinegar Creek site away from the ramp. This alternative would temporarily ease but not solve the problem at Vinegar.

Long Term:

- a. Item a. above.
- b. Reconstruct and expand the present Vinegar Creek site. Improve the road into Vinegar Creek. This alternative cannot be fully evaluated until we have a site plan, cost estimate, etc. It appears that an adequate facility could be constructed if costs are not prohibitive.
- c. Improve the road into Vinegar Creek. Extend it upstream approximately 1.4 miles to Long Tom Bar. Construct a new site at Long Tom. We do not have enough information to evaluate this alternative fully at this time but it is likely that costs for this alternative would be much higher than costs to develop Vinegar Creek. An additional 1.4 miles of roadless canyon would be roaded. Long Tom has little more room for a facility than Vinegar Creek.

Campground and Picnic Areas

The following recreation sites are located in the river corridor:

- a. Allison Creek - Picnic area has parking area, 3 tables, fireplaces, one pit toilet and water. Area is available to expand and develop a campground facility. Much of the area is currently used for camping without facilities.

- b. Spring Bar - This is a 17 unit campground with 2 double vault toilets and a water system. It is irrigated in the summer.

The boating site has a concrete ramp, parking area, pit toilet and water fountain.

- c. Other - Other sites are used for camping, swimming, etc., but are undeveloped or on private land. Some, such as Van Creek, have potential for development.

3. Capacities - Potential capacities are high for river oriented recreation provided: (1) roads are improved, (2) developed sites are expanded, (3) such measures as irrigation are used to harden sites.

The objective of recreation management in this section of river is to maintain or enhance opportunities for a quality recreation experience within constraints of land capability. Emphasis is on developed sites.

Use is presently near capacity at existing developed sites. Unless use levels increase faster than anticipated, however, no capacity problems should be encountered in the next two or three years except at Vinegar Creek.

The Vinegar Creek site limitation influences capacity of boating, both upriver and downriver. It is a poor launch chance for day floaters wishing to float to Spring Bar. If day use increases, the problems at this site will be compounded. The river's capacity for day floating and power boating is limited only by launch and takeout sites. Numerous beaches are available for picnicking, swimming and other related activities. Day floaters can experience challenging rapids between Spring Bar and Lucile as difficult as any on the river.

4. Allocation - No restrictions or allocations are needed at this time beyond those mentioned earlier in relation to float boating from Corn Creek downriver.

Permits for commercial day floating should be considered on a case by case basis and be responsive to a demonstrated public need. Commercial float launches at Vinegar Creek after 10:00 a.m. could conflict with downriver takeouts. Additional vehicles would compound parking problems.

If necessary, length of stay restrictions can be imposed on campers in the river corridor.

5. Signing - Signing should be adequate to funnel traffic to all primary destinations, identify developed sites, control and warn traffic, identify all major streams or other landmarks and identify National Forest Lands.
6. Solid Waste Disposal - A "Pack In-Pack Out" was implemented in 1975. A large commercial garbage container has been installed at Spring Bar. Idaho County has placed another container along the road near Shorts Bar. These containers are emptied by a commercial hauler and the contents taken to a landfill dump. Cans will be removed from all sites. Bag dispensers and signs will be installed at Vinegar Creek, Allison Creek and Spring Bar. All boaters will be expected to haul their garbage to Spring Bar.

The objective of this program is to cut costs and divert recreation money to more productive causes. It remains to be seen whether or not the public in this area will cooperate in this type of program.

Toilets are available at all developed recreation sites and some undeveloped sites such as Vinegar Creek. Some are vault type; some are pits.

D. Safety

Search and Rescue

Search and rescue is primarily a responsibility of the County Sheriffs of Idaho and Lemhi Counties. A memorandum of understanding has been developed with Idaho County (see appendix). The Forest Service will lend assistance and participate in search and rescue operations within legal limitations.

Water Hazard Conditions

The Salmon River is hazardous at any time of year or at any water level depending on equipment and boater skills. Most parties that have problems are either poorly equipped or attempt to run whitewater beyond their skills.

Conditions are especially hazardous during high water which usually extends through June. Past policy has been not to prohibit floating, but to warn about known hazardous conditions.

Graphs showing water flows at the White Bird and Shoup gauges are included in the appendix. The White Bird stream gauge recorded 128,100 cubic feet per second on June 17, 1974. Many outfitters felt that hazards at these flow levels were extreme for any craft. Two fatalities occurred on June 19, 1974. A staff gauge has been installed at Corn Creek and is being calibrated to relative hazards.

The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association has appointed a committee to develop relative hazard rating tied to water flows. Their guidelines will be appended to this plan when developed.

Hazards are identified in an information sheet mailed with reservations and recommendations made concerning ways to avoid or combat them. Equipment recommendations are also made. A major safety hazard during early or late season trips is hypothermia. A handout for the public covering hypothermia is included in the appendix of this plan.

The Coast Guard is responsible for boating safety on the Salmon River and is now developing whitewater boating regulations, with input from the Interagency Whitewater Committee, the Western River Guides Association, and other interested parties. These will be available in 1978. The Forest Service will cooperate with that agency in some phases of the administration of the regulations.

The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board has adopted requirements for commercial boating and boatman qualifications. These are included in the appendix.

Improper food handling has resulted in a serious disease problem on the Colorado River necessitating a major emphasis on food handling in commercial permits. This problem has not been experienced to date on the Salmon River although the potential is undoubtedly present.

E. Administration

In 1974 agreement was reached between the Nezperce, Payette, Salmon and Bitterroot National Forests to divide administrative responsibility of National Forest lands within the Salmon River Corridor between two Ranger Districts: North Fork Ranger District, Salmon National Forest and the Salmon River Ranger District, Nezperce National Forest. Salmon Falls divides the administrative jurisdiction at river mile 169.9. Each district has used a jet-boat patrolman in the past. A permit compliance checker was stationed at Corn Creek.

The North Fork Ranger is responsible for permit issuance, reservations, maintenance and compliance downstream from Corn Creek to Salmon Falls. The Salmon River Ranger is responsible for the river management job from the Nezperce Forest boundary to Salmon Falls.

Communications are presently difficult and for one patrolman to contact the other, messages are relayed as follows: Patrolman to lookout - lookout to ranger station - ranger station to ranger station via telephone - ranger station to lookout - lookout to patrolman. Needless to say, this arrangement has been less than satisfactory. Even so, the administrative arrangement worked quite well in the past despite the lack of a management plan and poor communications.

Limited funding requires a good look at how money is spent. A reservation and permit system has proven expensive and future financing promises to be limited. The most expensive item beyond the reservation permit system is the jet boat patrol in the roadless section of river.

Both districts use jet boats to move patrolmen through their respective areas of jurisdiction above Vinegar Creek and below Corn Creek.

The objectives of the patrols are as follows:

1. Police and maintain campsites.
2. Assure compliance with permits and rules of use - enforcement.
3. Fire prevention.
4. V.I.S. contacts.

One alternative is to use one jet boat patrol. This would cut back on the patrolman hours but would have little impact on the boat hours. The boat would have little availability to managers on one end of the river for administrative travel.

Another alternative is to use a floating patrol. A third alternative is to dispense with patrols except as needed for river campsite maintenance, trail maintenance, and related activities. The patrol would not be run on a regular basis under this system and most fire prevention and VIS contact would be made at Corn Creek.

III. Management Decisions

A. Management decisions applicable to the entire river

1. Administration

- a. Responsibilities - The North Fork District Ranger of the Salmon National Forest and the Salmon River District will be responsible for coordination and management of resources within the Salmon River Corridor as outlined in this plan. The North Fork Ranger's jurisdiction will extend from North Fork, Idaho to Salmon Falls; the Salmon River Ranger's jurisdiction will extend from Salmon Falls downstream to the Nezperce National Forest boundary.

Responsibilities will be as follows:

North Fork District

- (1) Reservation system for private float trips.
- (2) Schedule commercial float trips above Vinegar Creek. Process applications and issue permits for commercial floating originating above Vinegar Creek.
- (3) Trip permit issuance and issuance of numbered garbage sacks.
- (4) Process applications and administer all other special uses permitted within the river corridor between North Fork and Salmon Falls.
- (5) Maintenance, construction and improvement of all campsites and recreation facilities including launch and takeouts above Salmon Falls.
- (6) Enforce laws, rules and regulations including the processing of violations and preparation of trespass reports for river corridor above Salmon Falls.

- (7) Fire prevention and V.I.S. contacts above Salmon Falls.
- (8) Maintenance of roads, trails and bridges within the river corridor above Salmon Falls. Also to clean up solid waste within the corridor, such as garbage and old tires.
- (9) Issuance and preparation of handouts used in conjunction with river boating, permits and reservations.
- (10) Maintenance of water level gage at Corn Creek.
- (11) Implementation of all other management decisions listed in this plan and applicable to the section of river corridor above Salmon Falls including RIM information, etc.

Salmon River District

- (1) Process special use applications for commercial floating originating at or below Vinegar Creek.
- (2) Assist the North Fork District in administration of all commercial floater special use permits below Salmon Falls.
- (3) Process applications and administer all special uses below Salmon Falls.
- (4) Maintenance, construction and improvement of campsites and recreation facilities including launch and takeouts below Salmon Falls.
- (5) Enforce laws, rules and regulations, including the processing of violations and preparation of trespass reports below Salmon Falls.
- (6) Maintenance of trails and bridges following the river below Salmon Falls. Maintenance of the Salmon River Road from the end of County maintenance to the end of the road at Vinegar Creek.

(7) Fire prevention and V.I.S. contacts below Salmon Falls.

(8) Implementation of all other management decisions listed in this plan and applicable to the section of river corridor below Salmon Falls including RIM information, etc.

(9) Retrieval of completed trip permits and spot checking of numbered garbage sacks.

2. Coordination with other Districts and Forests

a. The North Fork and Salmon River Districts will work closely with each other, fully coordinating their management efforts.

b. When special use applications involve the Payette or Bitterroot National Forests, these forests will have opportunity to review and comment on the application reports before permits are issued.

c. Copies of all correspondence involving lands on the Payette and Bitterroot Forests will be forwarded to the respective Forest Supervisors for their information.

d. A coordination meeting will be held as needed with representatives from the four National Forests.

e. The two river districts will coordinate with the appropriate forests and ranger districts on all management plans or activities that influence lands beyond the river corridor.

f. Fire suppression will continue to be the responsibility of Ranger District adjacent to the river although the river patrols will take immediate action on any fire they encounter.

g. Fire management, pre-attack and unit multiple use plans will continue to be the responsibility of the Ranger District adjacent to each section of the river. The appropriate river district will be involved in the preparation of these plans.

- h. The two river districts will cooperate with adjacent forests and districts in arranging transportation or providing information.
- i. The two river districts will jointly prepare a fire prevention action plan each year and review it with the other forests and districts.
- j. The Payette National Forest will continue to administer the Carrey Creek occupancy case.

3. Coordination with other agencies

Ranger District people will cooperate with other federal agencies and the State of Idaho in areas of mutual management concerns. Contacts should include: Bureau of Land Management, State of Idaho Fish and Game Department, State of Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board, State of Idaho Parks and Recreation Department and Department of Public Lands, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Interagency Whitewater Committee.

4. Management decisions applicable to the entire river

- a. Prepare a list of all mineral withdrawals within the river corridor and update land status records. (by Sept. 1979)
- b. Inventory all occupancies within the river corridor on National Forest land. Investigate and report the status of each including the name of the person claiming ownership, and data concerning associated mining claims including a check against applicable withdrawals. Request mineral examinations if necessary. Dispose of unauthorized or unclaimed structures that do not have historic or scenic values. (by Sept. 1980)
- c. Observe mining activity to assure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Prepare reports, analyses and statements as necessary.
- d. Monitor activities along the river, including special use facilities, to identify point pollution sources. Take action as necessary to enforce applicable laws and regulations.
- e. Continue emphasis on prevention of man caused fire.

- f. Protect historic and archaeological sites; retain significant structures and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places. Initiate program of interpretive signing as appropriate.
- g. Notify all special use permittees of changes in administrative responsibility for their permits.
- h. Maintain trails and bridges to a standard that permits safe travel without eroding the soil and contributing sediment to waterways.
- i. Gather sound use data annually. This will provide a tool by which management can locate problem areas and identify trends.
- j. Cooperate with the Coast Guard and State of Idaho on boating safety programs.
- k. Develop and implement a water quality monitoring system for the Main Salmon River. (by Sept. 1979)

B. Recreational - Segment #1 - North Fork to Corn Creek

- 1. Construct a new takeout facility at Cache Bar. (by Sept. 1977)
- 2. Construct a launch site and campground at Spring Creek Bar for day users of the river. (by Sept. 1980)
- 3. Upon construction of the Cache Bar takeout facility, remove the existing takeout ramp at the mouth of the Middle Fork and convert the site to a trailhead for the Stoddard entrance into the Idaho Primitive Area. (by Sept. 1978)
- 4. Eliminate bottlenecks such as launch sites by either changing sites or redesigning present facilities.
- 5. Because of the classification proposals timber will not be programmed for harvest within the river corridor.
- 6. Work with timber specialists and landscape architects to insure that harvesting of adjacent areas will be done in a manner that will not detract from the scenic aspects as viewed from the river and river road.

7. Continue to monitor water quality of tributary side streams as is presently being done in Owl Creek, Panther Creek and Indian Creek.
8. Phase out special use residences on an opportunity basis.
9. Acquire private lands needed for recreation or administrative purposes on a willing seller basis.
10. Acquire easements and/or rights-of-way for public access.
11. Do not require schedules, reservations, or trip permits for floating in this section of river unless the trip is to extend into the Wild Section below Corn Creek. This policy may be changed with an increase in floater use.
12. Continue efforts to reduce sedimentation from Dump Creek.

C. Wild Segment #II - Corn Creek to Long Tom

1. Annually monitor vegetative and soil conditions at the following campsites: Devils Toe, Bargamin Creek, Big Mallard and Groundhog Bar. Establish photo transects at these sites to follow trends as use increases.
2. Allow no timber cutting or new road construction in the river corridor except: (1) the occasional cutting of dead trees for firewood; (2) for legitimate mining purposes; (3) for fire control and (4) for administrative purposes. The cutting of standing dead trees for firewood will require permits.
3. Acquire private lands if they become available on a willing seller basis. Test each offer on a case by case basis.
4. New outfitter camps may be permitted only if:
 - a. They can be located so that they are inconspicuous from the river.
 - b. The number of such camps are in balance with public need.
 - c. The location and use of such camps would not adversely affect wild river values.

5. Continue to permit commercial packer operations that provide necessary services. Existing outfitter camps may be continued in their present location until classification occurs, provided they are kept neat and do not cause resource problems. The decision will be on a case by case basis.
6. Continue use of the Whitewater and Mackay Bar-Painter Bar roads.
7. Prepare an environmental analysis for the Crofoot road and either place under special use permit or discontinue use. (by Sept. 1978)
8. Construct no through trail paralleling the river.
9. Do not allow domestic livestock grazing on National Forest land within the corridor except for riding and pack animals.
10. Provide information to float parties regarding occupancy of campsites. Show campsites on new printings of the Salmon River hand-out map.
11. Use the following capacities and allocation guides until new or better information is available. All restrictions apply to use of National Forest lands for such purposes as launching, parking and camping (the present system will be continued through 1976):
 - a. Float Boats
 - (1) Eight parties will be allowed to launch each day including both commercial and private parties.
 - (2) The eight parties will be allocated five parties to the commercial sector and three parties to the private sector. This corresponds to the actual use during the 1973-1975 periods.

A 5 to 3 split = 64% Commercial parties
36% Private parties

Average Use 1973-1975 = 65% Commercial parties
35% Private parties

Neither the private nor the commercial sector used their full allocated capacity during the 1973-1975 period, so this split is thought to represent demand by each group.

- (3) In 1979 a decision will be made concerning use allocations for the following 3-5 year period. Use figures in the 1976, 1977 and 1978 seasons will form the basis for the allocation system implemented in 1980 (the system will be developed in 1979 but will not be implemented until 1980).
- (4) Any changes in use allocation between the commercial sector and the private sector will be based on changes in demand. Demand will be estimated by the demand for private reservations and by the demand for outfitters' services as reflected by their actual use.
- (5) The following use controls will be in effect for private groups during the control period:
 - (a) The maximum party size is 30 persons and the control period will be June 20-September 7.
 - (b) Reservations will be required for private parties and applications will be accepted from December 1 until January 31 each year. Launch dates will be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis beginning on the first working day in February. A lottery will be held if applications exceed launch dates available.
 - (c) No more than one trip will be permitted per month per individual on either the Middle Fork or Main Salmon Rivers. A combination trip of both rivers will be considered one trip.

Average Use 1973-1975 = 65X Commercial parties
35X Private parties

Launches for the commercial sector
allocated capacity during
period, no this apply in
though to represent demand by each group.

Allocation will be made concerning
for the following 3-5 year
periods in the 1976, 1977 and
will form the basis for the
allocation system implemented in 1980 (the
in 1979 but will
(1980).

(A) Any changes in use allocation between the
and the private sector will
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groups during the control period:

party size is 30 persons
control period will be June 20-
These early or late season permittees
will receive first consideration should
additional permits later be granted
during the control season.

From December 1 until January 31 each
date will be assigned on
first-come, first-serve basis beginning
first working day in February. A
will be held if applications
launch dates available.

one trip will be permitted
per month per individual on either the
Main Salmon River. A
on trip of both rivers will be
of one trip.

(d) The party leader must confirm his launch date in writing and provide a list of trip participants at least 6 weeks prior to the scheduled launch date or the date will be reassigned.

(e) A trip permit will be required prior to launching (or if launching does not occur at Corn Creek, the permit must be obtained prior to passing Corn Creek) and a passenger manifest will be required.

(6) The following use controls will be in effect for commercial groups during the control period.

(a) The maximum party size is 30 persons including boatmen and the control period will be June 20-September 7.

(b) No additional outfitter permits during the control period will be issued through 1979. The present number (30) will be continued but not increased.

(c) New applications for permits will be considered outside the control period. These early or late season permittees will receive first consideration should additional permits later be granted during the control season.

(d) Any adjustments made in the private-commercial allocation system in 1980 that require reductions in the allocation to the commercial sector will be made first from those outfitters who are not making use of their assigned launches.

(e) The three largest users during the 1973-1975 period according to Forest Service records (Western Rivers, Inc., Tours West and Wilderness Encounters) will be assigned two launches each eight days as presently.

(f) All other permitted outfitters are assigned one launch per eight days plus the option of using a second launch on a first-come, first-serve basis. Each

outfitter is assigned to a group composed of four outfitters and each of these four outfitters will be assigned one launch every eight days. The fifth launch each "eight-day turnaround" will remain open to be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis to one of the members in the group (see schedule).

- (g) Reservations of the open launch will not be limited initially; however, if it becomes apparent that one member of a group is reserving all of the open launches and is not using them, a penalty procedure will be initiated. This penalty will involve a deduction from the offending outfitter's average use, in the 1976-1978 period. It is assumed that the members of each group will cooperate when making their plans for the year and will coordinate use of the second launch amongst themselves.
- (h) Each group contains one relatively "big" outfitter and several smaller ones. It is assumed that the large outfitter will generate most of the demand for the open launch in each group, but that an occasional extra launch will be needed by some of the smaller outfitters. It is assumed that each outfitter's needs for the second launch will be demonstrated in the 1976-1978 use period. Any adjustments made in 1979 will recognize these needs.

(i) Chart showing launch groups.

GROUP ONE	GROUP TWO	GROUP THREE	GROUP FOUR	GROUP FIVE	GROUP SIX	GROUP SEVEN	GROUP EIGHT
Stan Miller	Sevy Bros.	ARTA	Hatch River	Richard Jones	Tours West	Western River Exp.	Frontier
John Dorr	Knauff & Andreessen	Bob Smith	Eldon Handy	Jay Foster	Tours West	Western River Exp.	Mackay Bar
Vladimir Kovalik	John Vail	Ev. Spauld.	Hank Miller	Dave Giles	Dale Ney	Guth Enter.	Martin Capps
Omer Drury	Wilderness Enc.	Joe Tonsmeire	Al Beam	Wayne England	Elwood Masoner	Shepp Ranch	Henry Falany
	Wilderness Enc.						
Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch	Open Launch

(j) Launch Schedule.

June 20 Group 1	June 21 Group 2	June 22 Group 3	June 23 Group 4	June 24 Group 5	June 25 Group 6	June 26 Group 7
June 27 Group 8	June 28 Group 1	June 29 Group 2	June 30 Group 3	July 1 Group 4	July 2 Group 5	July 3 Group 6
July 4 Group 7	July 5 Group 8	July 6 Group 1	July 7 Group 2	July 8 Group 3	July 9 Group 4	July 10 Group 5
July 11 Group 6	July 12 Group 7	July 13 Group 8	July 14 Group 1	July 15 Group 2	July 16 Group 3	July 17 Group 4
July 18 Group 5	July 19 Group 6	July 20 Group 7	July 21 Group 8	July 22 Group 1	July 23 Group 2	July 24 Group 3
July 25 Group 4	July 26 Group 5	July 27 Group 6	July 28 Group 7	July 29 Group 8	July 30 Group 1	July 31 Group 2
Aug. 1 Group 3	Aug. 2 Group 4	Aug. 3 Group 5	Aug. 4 Group 6	Aug. 5 Group 7	Aug. 6 Group 8	Aug. 7 Group 1
Aug. 8 Group 2	Aug. 9 Group 3	Aug. 10 Group 4	Aug. 11 Group 5	Aug. 12 Group 6	Aug. 13 Group 7	Aug. 14 Group 8
Aug. 15 Group 1	Aug. 16 Group 2	Aug. 17 Group 3	Aug. 18 Group 4	Aug. 19 Group 5	Aug. 20 Group 6	Aug. 21 Group 7
Aug. 22 Group 8	Aug. 23 Group 1	Aug. 24 Group 2	Aug. 25 Group 3	Aug. 26 Group 4	Aug. 27 Group 5	Aug. 28 Group 6
Aug. 29 Group 7	Aug. 30 Group 8	Aug. 31 Group 1	Sept. 1 Group 2	Sept. 2 Group 3	Sept. 3 Group 4	Sept. 4 Group 5
Sept. 5 Group 6	Sept. 6 Group 7	Sept. 7 Group 8				

(k) No outfitter may schedule more than two trips in each "8-day turnaround." Western Rivers, Tours West and Wilderness Encounters will not have access to the open launch in their group.

(1) "Split" trips (two parties having a combined total of less than 30 persons) may be counted as a single launch so long as campsites do not become limiting and/or encounters reach unacceptable levels. The "split trip" must be approved in advance by the District Ranger at North Fork or his representative.

(7) No limitation is recommended for float boats outside the control period at the present time.

b. Jet Boat Use

(1) Special use permits will be required for all commercial jet boat operations utilizing National Forest lands or facilities.

(2) Do not schedule commercial boats based from private or permitted camps and resorts, unless a need develops.

(3) Do not schedule or restrict private jet boats although it may become necessary to limit use June 20 through September 7 in the future. If this happens, capacity will be set aside for this use, reservations required and permits issued at launch sites.

(4) No new permits for commercial use by jet boaters will be considered except:

(a) In conjunction with bona fide hunting or outfitter operations.

(b) Qualified applicants who have purchased a permitted business.

(c) Qualified applicants who can demonstrate beyond a doubt with licenses, guest records and financial records that they were licensed outfitters in the business of transporting paying guests in jet boats on the Corn Creek-Long Tom section of the Salmon River anytime in the three years prior to January 1, 1975 and had not sold that business.

(5) No new permits will be considered for the period June 20 through the 7th of September except: in conjunction with private resorts (James Ranch, Shepp Ranch, Allison Ranch, Mackay Bar, Whitewater, China Bar) for such purposes as launching, parking, storage, etc. necessary for operation of these resorts.

(6) Existing resort or camp permits will be modified to include related jet boat needs (i.e. launch, storage, etc.).

12. River Patrol

a. The jet boats will be used as follows:

- (1) Patrols when fire prevention is the primary objective.
- (2) Early season heavy campsite or trail maintenance.
- (3) Late season patrols and heavy maintenance.
- (4) Fire control transportation or to meet special law enforcement needs.
- (5) For special administrative trips where time is limited.

b. A single raft patrol will be used as necessary, on routine patrols during June through early September. Emphasis will be on cleanup and maintenance rather than visitor contact.

13. Install no new signs visible from the river. Eliminate existing signs visible from the river.

14. Evaluate the visitor center at Lantz Bar with regard to conformance to Wild River Classification. Take necessary action after evaluation and public discussion.
15. Continue to issue numbered garbage sacks at Corn Creek. Spot check numbered sacks against permit at takeout or on the river.
16. Require accountability for numbered garbage sacks in rules of use.
17. Continue the Pack In-Pack Out program of litter from the river.
18. Primitive toilets may be provided at heavily used campsites.
19. Provide fire rings at sites where necessary to control use patterns or reduce fire hazards.
20. Recommend that floaters do not launch when:
 - a. Flows at the White Bird gauge exceed 80,000 c.f.s.
 - b. Their boats are under 18 feet in length and flows at the White Bird gauge exceed 60,000 c.f.s.
 - c. Their boats are under 13 feet in length and flows at the White Bird gauge exceed 40,000 c.f.s.
21. Note "exceptionally hazardous conditions" on permits when flows at the White Bird gauge exceed 50,000 c.f.s.
22. Calibrate the Corn Creek staff gauge and correlate with hazards. Issue a flow chart and hazard warning to all parties applying for permits during high water.
23. Post current and predicted White Bird gauge levels at Corn Creek - post water temperatures. For daily flows plus 5 day forecast, call River Basin Forecast only after 1400 Pacific time (503-221-3811).

24. Consider modified suppression possibilities when fire planning is done in this section.

D. Recreational Segment #III - Long Tom to Nezperce National Forest Boundary

1. Consider issuance of special use permits to new applicants for commercial day trips on the proposed recreation sections of river. Limit this use so the necessary launch and take-out facility needs do not conflict with takeout needs on the Long Tom to Corn Creek section of the Salmon.
2. Install vault toilets in all new recreation facilities. Replace pit toilets as soon as possible.
3. Continue to permit domestic grazing of livestock on National Forest lands, but intensify management to improve range condition and provide for needs of wildlife. Encourage private landowners to follow suit.
4. Permit no commercial timber harvesting on a programmed basis within the river corridor. Limit cutting to that necessary for public safety or to enhance recreation values.
5. Limit timber harvest to those sites and logging methods that can maintain visual and water quality.
6. Fully develop recreation sites to enhance the quality of the recreation experience.
7. Give top priority to completing a site plan and reconstructing the Vinegar Creek end-of-road facility to provide for parking, launching, takeout, outfitter storage, and loading of boats. Consider road safety needs.
8. Phase out special use residences on an opportunity basis or at the end of current terms unless a serious hardship will result.
9. Encourage floaters to take out at Spring Bar.
10. If commercial day floating is permitted from Vinegar Creek, all boats should be launched before 10:00 a.m. and no vehicles parked at the launch site.

IV. Bibliography

1. Forest Service 1973. A Summary Proposal for the Salmon River, Idaho.
2. Horton, L. E. 1972. Ecological Analysis, A Preliminary Investigation of Vegetative Structure and Ecosystem Function of the Lower Salmon River.
3. Line, D. W. and Stankey, G. H. 1971. Carrying Capacity: Maintaining Outdoor Recreation Quality.
4. McLoughlin, K. 1974. Unpublished Study.
5. Forest Service 1973. The Salmon River Study.

APPENDIX

Definitions

- A. Jet Boats - Power Boats. In this plan the terms jet boats and power boats are used interchangeably. The intent is to cover with these terms all powered, shallow draft craft capable of running upstream with passengers through major rapids on the Long Tom to Corn Creek section.
- B. Crewman - an employee of a commercial company.
- C. Passengers - a non-crew member of a river party or a member of a private party.
- D. User/Day (U/D) - one person, passenger or crewman on the river for one calendar day or portion thereof.
- E. Passenger/Day (P.D.) - one commercial paying or non-paying passenger on the river for one calendar day or a portion thereof. Crewmen are not included.
- F. User/Night - one user spending one night on the river.
- G. Passenger/Night - one commercial passenger spending one night on the river.
- H. Commercial - an operation where a fee, charge or other compensation is collected for conducting, leading, guiding or outfitting a river trip. Non-profit status does not in itself make an operation non-commercial.
- I. Private Trip - (non-commercial) - A river trip where there is a bona fide sharing of actual expenses including transportation to and from the river.

the travel.

The meaning of certain expressions including transportation to and from

I. Business trip - (non-commercial) - a travel trip where there is a non-commercial.

trip. Non-profit groups does not in itself make an objection non-profit collected for conducting, leading, guiding or organizing a travel.

H. Commercial - an objection where a fee, charge or other compensation the travel.

G. Passenger/night - one commercial passenger spending one night on

M. Night/night - one passenger spending one night on the travel.
not included.

on the travel for one calendar day or a portion thereof. Stays are

F. Passenger/day (P.D.) - one commercial staying or non-staying passenger one calendar day or portion thereof.

D. Night/day (N/D) - one person, passenger or stowaway on the travel for business travel.

C. Passengers - a non-stow member of a travel party or a member of a

B. Stowaway - an employee of a commercial company.
section.

with passengers through major risks on the long term to cover these terms will however, explain their clear objective of limiting passenger power are used independently. The intent is to cover with these

A. Jet power - lower power. In some cases the terms jet power and power

Definitions

APPENDIX

Public Law 90-542
90th Congress, S. 119
October 2, 1968

An Act

To provide for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) this Act may be cited as the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act."

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

(c) The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a national wild and scenic rivers system, by designating the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system from time to time.

SEC. 2. (a) The national wild and scenic rivers system shall comprise (i) that are authorized for inclusion therein by Act of Congress, or (ii) that are designated as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by or pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State or States through which they flow, that are to be permanently administered as wild, scenic or recreational rivers by an agency or political subdivision of the State or States concerned without expense to the United States, that are found by the Secretary of the Interior, upon application of the Governor of the State or the Governors of the States concerned, or a person or persons thereunto duly appointed by him or them, to meet the criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as he may prescribe, and that are approved by him for inclusion in the system, including, upon application of the Governor of the State concerned, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Maine, and that segment of the Wolf River, Wisconsin, which flows through Langlade County.

(b) A wild, scenic or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in section 1, subsection (b) of this Act. Every wild, scenic or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

(1) Wild river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

(2) Scenic river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

(3) Recreational river areas—Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

SEC. 3 (a) The following rivers and the land adjacent thereto are hereby designated as components of the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(1) CLEARWATER, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.—The Middle Fork from the town of Kooskia upstream to the town of Lowell; the Lochsa River from its junction with the Selway at Lowell forming the Middle Fork, upstream to the Powell Ranger Station; and the Selway River from Lowell upstream to its origin; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) ELEVEN POINT, MISSOURI.—The segment of the river extending downstream from Thomasville to State Highway 142; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) FEATHER, CALIFORNIA.—The entire Middle Fork; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) RIO GRANDE, NEW MEXICO.—The segment extending from the Colorado State line downstream to the State Highway 96 crossing, and the lower four miles of the Red River; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) ROGUE, OREGON.—The segment of the river extending from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge; to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior or Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of said Departments or as directed by the President.

(6) SAINT CROIX, MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.—The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the dam near Gordon, Wisconsin, and its tributary, the Namekagon, from Lake Namekagon downstream to its confluence with the Saint Croix; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That except as may be required in connection with items (a) and (b) of this paragraph, no funds available to carry out the provisions of this Act may be expended for the acquisition or development of lands in connection with, or for administration under this Act of, that portion of the Saint Croix River between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, until sixty days after the date on which the Secretary has transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives a proposed cooperative agreement between the Northern States Power Company and the United States (a) whereby the company agrees to convey to the United States, without charge, appropriate interests in certain of its lands between the dam near Taylors Falls, Minnesota, and the upstream end of Big Island in Wisconsin, including the company's right, title, and interest to approximately one hundred acres per mile, and (b) providing for the use and development of other lands and interests in land retained by the company between said points adjacent to the river in a manner which shall complement and not be inconsistent with the purposes for which the lands and interests in land donated by the company are administered under this Act. Said agreement may also include provision for State or local governmental participation as authorized under subsection (e) of section 10 of this Act.

(7) SALMON, MIDDLE FORK, IDAHO.—From its origin to its confluence with the main Salmon River; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(8) WOLF, WISCONSIN.—From the Langlade-Menominee County line downstream to Keshena Falls; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The agency charged with the administration of each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated by subsection (a) of this section shall, within one year from the date of this Act, establish detailed boundaries therefor (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than three hundred and twenty acres per mile on both sides of the river); determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act best fit the river or its various segments; and prepare a plan for necessary developments in connection with its administration in accordance with such classification. Said boundaries, classification, and development plans shall be published in the Federal Register and shall not become effective until ninety days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 4 (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases, the two Secretaries jointly shall study and from time to time submit to the President and the Congress proposals for the addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system; which, in his or their judgment, fall within one or more of the classes set out in section 2, subsection (b), of this Act: and which are proposed to be administered, wholly or partially, by an agency of the United States. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

Each proposal shall be accompanied by a report, including maps and illustrations, showing among other things the area included with the proposal; the characteristics which make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of landownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area as a component of the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document.

(b) Before submitting any such report to the President and the Congress, copies of the proposed report shall, unless it was prepared jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, be submitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, and to the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and, unless the lands proposed to be included in the area are already owned by the United States or have already been authorized for acquisition by Act of Congress, the Governor of the State or States in which they are located or an officer designated by the Governor to receive the same. Any recommendations or comments on the proposal which the said officials furnish the Secretary or Secretaries who prepared the report within ninety days of the date on which the report is submitted to them, together with the Secretary's or Secretaries' comments thereon, shall

be included with the transmittal to the President and the Congress. No river or portion of any river shall be added to the national wild and scenic rivers system subsequent to enactment of this Act until the close of the next full session of the State legislature, or legislatures in case more than one State is involved, which begins following the submission of any recommendation to the President with respect to such addition as herein provided.

(c) Before approving or disapproving for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system any river designated as a wild, scenic or recreational river by or pursuant to an act of a State legislature, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Army, the Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and the head of any other affected Federal department or agency and shall evaluate and give due weight to any recommendations or comments which the said officials furnish him within ninety days of the date on which it is submitted to them. If he approves the proposed inclusion, he shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Sec. 5 (a) The following rivers are hereby designated for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system:

(1) Allegheny, Pennsylvania: The segment from its mouth to the town of East Brady, Pennsylvania.

(2) Bruneau, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(3) Buffalo, Tennessee: The entire river.

(4) Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia: The entire river.

(5) Clarion, Pennsylvania: The segment between Ridgway and its confluence with the Allegheny River.

(6) Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York: The segment from Hancock, New York, to Matamoras, Pennsylvania.

(7) Flathead, Montana: The North Fork from the Canadian border downstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork; the Middle Fork from its headwaters to its confluence with the South Fork; and the South Fork from its origin to Hungry Horse Reservoir.

(8) Gasconade, Missouri: The entire river.

(9) Illinois, Oregon: The entire river.

(10) Little Beaver, Ohio: The segment of the North and Middle Forks of the Little Beaver River in Columbiana County from a point in the vicinity of Negley and Elkton, Ohio, downstream to a point in the vicinity of East Liverpool, Ohio.

(11) Little Miami, Ohio: That segment of the main stem of the river, exclusive of its tributaries, from a point at the Warren-Clermont County line at Loveland, Ohio, upstream to the sources of Little Miami including North Fork.

(12) Maumee, Ohio and Indiana: The main stem from Perrysburg, Ohio, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, exclusive of its tributaries in Ohio and inclusive of its tributaries in Indiana.

(13) Missouri, Montana: The segment between Fort Benton and Ryan Island.

(14) Moyie, Idaho: The segment from the Canadian border to its confluence with Kootenai River.

(15) Obed, Tennessee: The entire river and its tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddys Creek.

(16) Penobscot, Maine: Its east and west branches.

(17) Pere Marquette, Michigan: The entire river.

(18) Pine Creek, Pennsylvania: The segment from Ansonia to Waterville.

(19) Priest, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(20) Rio Grande, Texas: The portion of the river between the west boundary of Hudspeth County and the east boundary of Terrell County on the United States side of the river: *Provided*, That before undertaking any study of this potential scenic river, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine, through the channels appropriate executive agencies, that Mexico has no objection to its being included among the studies authorized by this Act.

(21) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin: The segment between the dam near Taylors Falls and its confluence with the Mississippi River.

(22) Saint Joe, Idaho: The entire main stem.

(23) Salmon, Idaho: The segment from the town of North Fork to its confluence with the Snake River.

(24) Skagit, Washington: The segment from the town of Mount Vernon to and including the mouth of Bacon Creek; the Cascade River between its mouth and the junction of its North and South Forks; the South Fork to the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; the Swattle River from its mouth to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary at Milk Creek; the Sauk River from its mouth to its junction with Elliott Creek; the North Fork of the Sauk River from its junction with the South Fork of the Sauk to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area boundary.

(25) Suwannee, Georgia and Florida: The entire river from its source in the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the gulf and the outlying Ichetucknee Springs, Florida.

(26) Upper Iowa, Iowa: The entire river.

(27) Youghiogheny, Maryland and Pennsylvania: The segment from Oakland, Maryland, to the Youghiogheny Reservoir, and from the Youghiogheny Dam downstream to the town of Connellsville, Pennsylvania.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture shall proceed as expeditiously as possible to study each of the rivers named in subsection (a) of this section in order to determine whether it should be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Such studies shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within ten years from the date of this Act: *Provided, however*, That with respect to the Suwannee River, Georgia and Florida, and the Upper Iowa River, Iowa, such study shall be completed and reports made thereon to the President and the Congress, as provided in section 4 of this Act, within two years from the date of enactment of this Act. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render them unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(c) The study of any of said rivers shall be pursued in as close cooperation with appropriate agencies of the affected State and its political subdivisions as possible, shall be carried on jointly with such agencies if request for such joint study is made by the State, and shall include a determination of the degree to which the State or its political subdivisions might participate in the preservation and administration of the river should it be proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(d) In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all Federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas, and all river basin and project plan reports submitted to the Congress shall consider and discuss any such potentials. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make specific studies and investigations to determine which additional wild, scenic and

recreational river areas with the United States shall be evaluated in planning reports by all Federal agencies as potential alternative uses of the water and related land resources involved.

Sec. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act, or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress, which is administered by him, but he shall not acquire fee title to an average of more than 100 acres per mile on both sides of the river. Lands owned by a State may be acquired only by donation, and lands owned by an Indian tribe or a political subdivision of a State may not be acquired with the consent of the appropriate governing body thereof as long as the Indian tribe or political subdivision is following a plan for management and protection of the lands which the Secretary finds protects the land and assures its use for purposes consistent with this Act. Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to the use of appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments and agencies for the acquisition of property for the purposes of this Act.

(b) If 50 per centum or more of the entire acreage within a federally administered wild, scenic or recreational river area is owned by the United States, by the State or States within which it lies, or by political subdivisions of those States, neither Secretary shall acquire fee title to any lands by condemnation under authority of the Act. Nothing contained in this section, however, shall preclude the use of condemnation when necessary to clear title or to acquire scenic easements or such other easements as are reasonably necessary to give the public access to the river and to permit its members to traverse the length of the area of selected segments thereof.

(c) Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture may acquire lands by condemnation, for the purpose of including such lands in any national wild, scenic or recreational river area, if such lands are located within any incorporated city, village, or borough which has in force and applicable to such lands a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance that conforms with the purposes of this Act. In order to carry out the provisions of this subsection the appropriate Secretary shall issue guideline, specifying standards for local zoning ordinances, which are consistent with the purposes of this Act. The standards specified in such guidelines shall have the object of (A) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses other than commercial or industrial uses which are consistent with the purposes of this Act, and (B) the protection of the bank lands by means of acreage, frontage, and setback requirements on development.

(d) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept title to non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of Congress and, in exchange therefor, convey to the grantor any federally owned property which is under his jurisdiction within the State in which the component lies and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

(e) The head of any Federal department or agency having administrative jurisdiction over any lands or interests in land within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system designated in section 3 of this Act or hereafter designated for inclusion in the system by Act of

Congress is authorized to transfer to the appropriate secretary jurisdiction over such lands for administration in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Lands acquired by or transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of this Act within or adjacent to a national forest shall upon such acquisition or transfer become national forest lands.

(f) The appropriate Secretary is authorized to accept donations of lands and interests in land, funds, and other property for use in connection with his administration of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(g) (1) Any owner or owners (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "owner") of improved property on the date of its acquisition, may retain for themselves and their successors or assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term not to exceed twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner, or the death of his spouse, or the death of either or both of them. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. The appropriate Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2) A right of use and occupancy retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to termination whenever the appropriate Secretary is given reasonable cause to find that such use and occupancy is being exercised in a manner which conflicts with the purposes of this Act. In the event of such a finding, the Secretary shall tender to the holder of that right an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired on the date of termination. Such right of use or occupancy shall terminate by operation of law upon tender of the fair market price.

(3) The term "improved property", as used in this Act, means a detached, one-family dwelling (hereinafter referred to as "dwelling"), the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the appropriate Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

Sec. 7 (a) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791 a et seq.), on or directly affecting any river which is designated in section 3 of this Act as a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration. Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of or assistance to, developments below or above a wild scenic or recreational river or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall recommend authorization of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river was established, as determined by the Secretary charged with its administration, or request appropriations to begin construction of any project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in ad-

vance, and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes its recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(b) The Federal Power Commission shall not license the construction of any dam, water conduit, reservoir, powerhouse, transmission line, or other project works under the Federal Power Act, as amended, on or directly affecting any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act, and no department or agency of the United States shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which such river might be designated, as determined by the Secretary responsible for its study or approval—

(i) during the five-year period following enactment of this Act unless, prior to the expiration of said period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, conclude that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and publish notice to that effect in the Federal Register, and

(ii) during such additional period thereafter as, in the case of any river which is recommended to the President and the Congress for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system, is necessary for congressional consideration thereof or, in the case of any river recommended to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system under section 2

(a) (ii) of this Act, is necessary for the Secretary's consideration thereof, which additional period, however, shall not exceed three years in the first case and one year in the second.

Nothing contained in the foregoing sentence, however, shall preclude licensing of, or assistance to, developments below or above a potential wild, scenic or recreational river area or on any stream tributary thereto which will not invade the area of diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the potential wild, scenic or recreational river area on the date of approval of this Act. No department or agency of the United States shall, during the periods hereinbefore specified, recommend authorization of any water resources project on any such river or request appropriations to begin construction of any such project, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized, without advising the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture in writing of its intention so to do at least sixty days in advance of doing so and without specifically reporting to the Congress in writing at the time it makes to recommendation or request in what respect construction of such project would be in conflict with the purposes of this Act and would affect the component and the values to be protected by it under this Act.

(c) The Federal Power Commission and all other Federal agencies shall, promptly upon enactment of this Act, inform the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, of any proceedings, studies, or other activities within their jurisdiction which are not in progress and which affect or may affect any of the rivers specified in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act. They shall likewise inform him of any such proceedings, studies, or other activities which are hereafter commenced or resumed before they are commenced or resumed.

(d) Nothing in this section with respect to the making of a loan or grant shall apply to grants made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897; 16 U.S.C. 4601—5 et seq.).

Sec. 8. (a) All public lands within the authorized boundaries of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system which is designated in section 3 of this Act or which is hereafter designated for inclusion in that system are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States.

(b) All public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within one-quarter mile of the bank, of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a), of this Act are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b), of this Act.

Sec. 9 (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the applicability of the United States mining and mineral leasing laws within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system except that—

(i) all prospecting, mining operations, and other activities on mining claims which, in the case of a component of the system designated in section 3 of this Act, have not heretofore been perfected or which, in the case of a component hereafter designated pursuant to this Act or any other Act of Congress, are not perfected before its inclusion in the system and all mining operations and other activities under a mineral lease, license, or permit issued or renewed after inclusion of a component in the system shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to effectuate the purposes of this Act;

(ii) subject to valid existing rights, the perfection of, or issuance of a patent to, any mining claim affecting lands within the system shall confer or convey a right or title only to the mineral depositors and such rights only to the use of the surface and the surface resources as are reasonably required to carrying on prospecting or mining operations and are consistent with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior or, in the case of national forest lands, by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(iii) subject to valid existing rights, the minerals in Federal lands which are part of the system and constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river under this Act or any subsequent Act are hereby withdrawn from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

Regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs (i) and (ii) of this subsection shall, among other things, provide safeguards against pollution of the river involved and unnecessary impairment of the scenery within the component in question.

(b) The minerals in any Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-quarter mile of the bank of any river which is listed in section 5, subsection (a) of this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws during the periods specified in section 7, subsection (b) of this Act. Nothing contained in the subsection shall be construed to forbid prospecting or the issuance or leases, licenses, and permits under the mineral leasing laws subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior and, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture find appropriate to safeguard the area in the event it is subsequently included in the system.

Sec. 10. (a) Each component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its

esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features. Management plans for any such component may establish varying degrees of intensity for its protection and development, based on the special attributes of the area.

(b) Any portion of a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is within the national wilderness preservation system as established by or pursuant to the Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C., ch 23), shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and this Act with respect to preservation of such river and its immediate environment, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts the more restrictive provisions shall apply.

(c) Any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system that is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service shall become a part of the national park system, and any such component that is administered by the Secretary through the Fish and Wildlife Service shall become a part of the national wildlife refuge system. The lands involved shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and the Acts under which the national park system or national wildlife system, as the case may be, is administered, and in case of conflict between the provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. The Secretary of the Interior, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system, may utilize such general statutory authorities otherwise available to him for recreation and preservation purposes and for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture, in his administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system area, may utilize the general statutory authorities relating to the national forest in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(e) The Federal agency charged with the Administration of any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system may enter into written cooperative agreements with the Governor of a State, the head vision of a State for State or local governmental participation in the administration of the component. The States and their political subdivisions shall be encouraged to cooperate in the planning and administration of components of the system which include or adjoin State-or-county-owned lands.

Sec. 11. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall encourage and assist the States to consider, in formulating and carrying out their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financing assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), needs and opportunities for establishing State and local wild, scenic and recreational river areas. He shall also, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), provide technical assistance and advice to, and cooperate with, States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

(b) The Secretaries of Agriculture and of Health, Education, and Welfare shall likewise, in accordance with the authority vested in them, assist, advise, and cooperate with State and local agencies and private interests with respect to establishing such wild, scenic and recreational river areas.

Sec. 12. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and heads of other Federal agencies shall review administrative and management policies, regulations, contracts, and plans affecting lands under their respective jurisdictions which in-

clude, border upon, or are adjacent to the rivers listed in subsection (a) of section 5 of this Act in order to determine what actions should be taken to protect such rivers during the period they are being considered for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system. Particular attention shall be given to scheduled timber harvesting, road construction, and similar activities which might be contrary to the purposes of this Act.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate any existing rights, privileges, or contracts affecting Federal lands held by any private party without the consent of said party.

(c) The head of any agency administering a component of the national wild and scenic rivers system shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with the appropriate State water pollution control agencies for the purpose of eliminating or diminishing the pollution of waters of the river.

Sec. 13. (a) Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to fish and wildlife. Hunting and fishing shall be permitted on lands and waters administered as parts of the system under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations unless, in the case of hunting, those lands or waters are within a national park or monument. The administering Secretary may, however, designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting is permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and shall issue appropriate regulations after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State or States affected.

(b) The jurisdiction of the States and the United States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be determined by established principles of law. Under the provisions of this Act, any taking by the United States of a water right which is vested under either State or Federal law at the time such river is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall entitle the owner thereof to just compensation. Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) Designation of any stream or portion thereof as a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall not be construed as a reservation of the waters of such streams for purposes other than those specified in the Act, or in quantities greater than necessary to accomplish these purposes.

(d) The jurisdiction of the States over waters of any stream included in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area shall be unaffected by this Act to the extent that such jurisdiction may be exercised with impairing the purposes of this Act or its administration.

(e) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, interpret, modify, or be in conflict with any interstate compact made by any States which contain any portion of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall affect existing rights of any State, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries, or rivers (or segments thereof) located in a national wild, scenic or recreational river area.

(g) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or through any component of the national wild and scenic rivers system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national part system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions precedent to granting such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purpose of this Act.

Sec. 14 The claim and allowance of the value of an easement as a charitable contribution under section 170 of title 26, United States Code, or as a gift under section 2522 of said title shall constitute an agreement by the donor on behalf of himself, his heirs, and assigns that, if the terms of the instrument creating the easement are violated, the donee or the United States may acquire the servient estate at its fair market value as of the time the easement was donated minus the value of the easement claimed and allowed as a charitable contribution or gift.

Sec. 15. As used in this Act, the term—

(a) "River" means a flowing body of water or estuary or a section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes.

(b) "Free-flowing", as applied to any river or section of a river, means existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

(c) "Scenic easement" means the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river, but such control shall not affect, with the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

Sec. 16. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not more than \$17,000,000, for the acquisition of lands and interests in land under the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1623 accompanying H. R. 18260 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1917 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 491 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 113 (1967): Aug. 8, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 114 (1968): July 15, Sept. 12, considered and passed House, amended in lieu of H. R. 18260. Sept. 25, House agreed to conference report. Sept. 26, Senate agreed to conference report.

Public Law 93-279
93rd Congress, H.R. 9492
May 10, 1974

An Act

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating the Chattooga River, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 905; 16 U.S.C. 1274 et seq.), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) In section 3 (a) after paragraph (9) insert the following new paragraph:

"(10) Chattooga, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.—The Segment from 0.8 mile below Cahiers Lake in North Carolina to Tugaloo Reservoir, and the West Fork Chattooga River from its junction with Chattooga upstream 7.3 miles, as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Wild and Scenic Chattooga River and Corridor Boundary', dated August 1973; to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph (10): *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this river, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$2,000,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not more than \$809,000 for development."

(b) (1) In section 4 delete subsection (a) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture or, in appropriate cases the two Secretaries jointly shall study and submit to the President reports on the suitability or unsuitability for addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system of rivers which are designated herein or hereafter by the Congress as potential additions to such system. The President shall report to the Congress his recommendations and proposals with respect to the designation of each such river or section thereof under this Act. Such studies shall be completed and such reports shall be made to the Congress with respect to all rivers named in subparagraphs 5(a) (1) through (27) of this Act no later than October 2, 1978. In conducting these studies the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall give priority to those rivers with respect to which there is the greatest likelihood of developments which, if undertaken, would render the rivers unsuitable for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system. Every such study and plan shall be coordinated with any water resources planning involving the same river which is being conducted pursuant to the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244; 42 U.S.C. 1962 et seq.).

"Each report, including maps and illustrations, shall show among other things the area included within the report; the characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the system; the current status of land ownership and use in the area; the reasonably foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be

enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national wild and scenic rivers system; the Federal agency (which in the case of a river which is wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture) by which it is proposed the area, should it be added to the system, be administered; the extent to which it is proposed that such administration, including the costs thereof, be shared by State and local agencies; and the estimated cost to the United States of acquiring necessary lands and interests in land and of administering the area, should it be added to the system. Each such report shall be printed as a Senate or House document."

(2) In section 5 delete subsection (b) and reletter subsections (c) and (d) as (b) and (c), respectively.

(3) In section 7(b) delete clause (i) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(i) during the ten-year period following enactment of this Act or for a three complete fiscal year period following any Act of Congress designating any river for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, whichever is later, unless, prior to the expiration of the relevant period, the Secretary of the Interior and, where national forest lands are involved, the Secretary of Agriculture, on the basis of study, determine that such river should not be included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and notify the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, including a copy of the study upon which the determination was made, at least one hundred and eighty days while Congress is in session prior to publishing notice to that effect in the Federal Register, and".

(4) In section 7(b) (ii) delete "which is recommended", insert in lieu thereof "the report for which is submitted", and delete "for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system".

(c) In section 15(c) delete "for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river," and insert in lieu thereof "within the authorized boundaries of a component of the wild and scenic rivers system, for the purpose of protecting the natural qualities of a designated wild, scenic or recreational river area,".

"Sec. 16. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, including such sums as have heretofore been appropriated, the following amounts for land acquisition for each of the rivers described in section 3(a) of this Act:

Clearwater, Middle Fork, Idaho, \$2,909,800;
Eleven Point, Missouri, \$4,906,500;
Feather, Middle Fork, California, \$3,935,700;
Rio Grande, New Mexico, \$253,000;
Rogue, Oregon, \$12,447,200;
St. Croix Minnesota and Wisconsin, \$11,768,550;
Salmon, Middle Fork, Idaho, \$1,237,100; and
Wolf, Wisconsin, \$142,150.

"(b) The authority to make the appropriations authorized in this section shall expire on June 30, 1979."

Approved May 10, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-675 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 93-738 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 119 (1973): Dec. 3, considered and passed house.

Vol. 120 (1974): Mar. 22, considered and passed Senate amended.,

Apr. 10, House Concurred in Senate amendment with an amendment.

1976 MAILING LIST

AUTHORIZED OUTFITTERS ON MAIN SALMON RIVER

* (Also Authorized On Middle Fork of Salmon River)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) AL BEAM FLOATS *
Box 354
Ketchum, Idaho 83340 | (10) TETON EXPEDITIONS *
Foster, Jay D.
427 East 13th St.
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401 |
| (2) WILDERNESS ENCOUNTERS, INC. *
Campbell, Jim
Box 232
Cambridge, Idaho 83610 | (11) SALMON RIVER LODGE *
Box 58
Salmon, Idaho 83467 |
| (3) CAPPS, MARTIN *
Box 694
Salmon, Idaho 83467 | (12) TOURS WEST, INC.
Stratton, Frank
P.O. Box 333
Orem, Utah 84057 |
| (4) WESTERN RIVER EXPEDITIONS, INC. *
Currey, Jack
Box 6339
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106 | (13) GUTH ENTERPRISES, INC. *
Guth, Bill & Norm
Box 705
Salmon, Idaho 83467 |
| (5) RIVER ADVENTURES WEST *
Dorr, John W.
Box 810
Pacific Palisades, Ca. 90272 | (14) EXPEDITION WHITE WATER, INC. *
Handy, Eldon
401 South Lincoln
Jerome, Idaho 83388 |
| (6) DRURY, OMER H. *
Box 248
Troy, Idaho 83871 | (15) FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS
Hassinger, Woodrow M.
1136 18th Avenue SW
Great Falls, Montana 59404 |
| (7) AMERICAN RIVER TOURING ASSOC. *
Elliot, Louis A.
1016 Jackson St.
Oakland Ca. 94607 | (16) HATCH RIVER EXPEDITIONS *
Hatch, Don
411 East 2nd North
Vernal, Utah 84078 |
| (8) ENGLAND Wayne
Box 1167
North Fork, Idaho 83466 | (17) WORLD WIDE RIVER EXP., INC.
Jones, Richard K.
445 East Scott Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115 |
| (9) WHITE WATER RIVER EXPEDITIONS *
Falany, Henry
Box 1249
Turlock, Ca. 95380 | |

- (18) WILD RIVERS WEST
Knauff, Daryl
Box 503
Salmon, Idaho 83467
- (19) WILDERNESS WORLD *
Kovalik, Vladimir
1342 Jewell Avenue
Pacific Grove, Ca. 93950
- (20) MACKAY BAR CORPORATION *
Box 1099
Boise, Idaho 83702
- (21) WHITE WATER ADVENTURES *
Masoner, Kenneth E.
1933 San Larue
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
- (22) IDAHO ADVENTURES, INC *
Miller Hank
P.O. Box 834
Salmon, Idaho 83467
- (23) PRIMITIVE AREA FLOAT TRIPS *
Miller, Stanton C.
Box 585
Salmon, Idaho 83467
- (24) WAGONHAMMER SPRINGS OUTFITTER *
Ney, Dale
Box 1096
Salmon, Idaho 83467
- (25) SEVY BROS. GUIDE SERVICE *
Sevy, Jay and Bob
Box 164
Sun Valley, Idaho 83353
- (26) WILDERNESS RANCHES, INC.
Shepp Ranch
c/o Jim Campbell
Box 274
Cambridge, Idaho 83610
- (27) SALMON RIVER TOURS *
Smith, Bob
Box 1185
North Fork, Idaho 83466
- (28) SPAULDING EVERETT
218 4th Avenue
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
- (29) WILDERNESS RIVER OUTFITTERS
Tonsmeire, Joe
P.O. Box 871
Salmon, Idaho 83467
- (30) OUTDOORS UNLIMITED
Vail, John R.
2500 5th Avenue
Sacramento, Ca. 95818

FLOAT-BOATING CAMPGROUNDS ALONG MAIN SALMON RIVER

	SITE NUMBER		NAME	RIVER MILE	PAOT SIZE	WATER AVAIL.	RIVER BANK	DESIRABILITY REDUCTION
	INV.	UNINV.						
			CORN CREEK CAMPGROUND	0.0	30+	HYDRANT	NORTH	BOAT RAMP
1			KILLUM POINT	1.0	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	ROCKY ACCESS
2			GUN BARREL	2.3	5-10	STREAM	NORTH	ROCKY ACCESS & RAPIDS
3			GUN BARREL #2	2.3	10-15	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		1		2.5	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		2		2.7	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		3		3.0	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
4			WILEY BAR	3.5	10-15	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
5			HORSE CREEK	3.6	30+	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
		4		3.8	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		5		4.1	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		6		4.3	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	ROCKY BANK
		7		4.5	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
7			LEGEND CREEK	4.8	30+	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		8		5.5	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		9		5.8	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
8			SPINDLE CREEK	6.3	30+	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
10			COTTONWOOD BAR	7.0	30+	RIVER	NORTH	FAST APPROACH
11			PHANTOM CREEK	8.0	10-15	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		10		8.7	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	LOW WATER SITE
12			ALDER CREEK	8.9	15-30	RIVER	SOUTH	LOW WATER SITE
		11		10.0	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
13			FAWN CREEK	10.2	30+	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
14			LANTZ BAR	11.8	30+	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
15			TAG CREEK	11.3	15-30	STREAM	SOUTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
16			DISAPPOINTMENT CREEK	11.8	30+	STREAM	SOUTH	HIGH BANK
		12	DWYER CREEK	12.3	15-30	STREAM	NORTH	VERY HIGH BANK
		13		12.6	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		14		13.1	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
17			DEVILS TOE	13.1	30+	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
		15		13.2	30+	RIVER	NORTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
18			ELKHORN CREEK	15.0	30+	STREAM	NORTH	ROCKY BANK

FLOAT-BOATING CAMPGROUNDS ALONG MAIN SALMON RIVER

	SITE NUMBER		NAME	RIVER MILE	PAOT SIZE	WATER AVAIL.	RIVER BANK	DESIRABILITY REDUCTION
	INV.	UNINV.						
	19		CHAMBERLAIN CREEK	15.5	15-30	STREAM	SOUTH	SMALL ROCKY CAMP SITE
		16		15.9	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	LOW WATER SITE
		17	FORTUNE CREEK	16.1	5-10	STREAM	NORTH	VERY ROCKY BANK
	20		LITTLE SQUAW	17.4	15-30	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
	21		SALT LICK	17.6	10-15	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
	22		BIG SQUAW CREEK	17.8	15-30	SPRING STREAM	NORTH	NEAR OUTFITTER CAMP
	23		SMITH GULCH	18.9	30+	STREAM	NORTH	ROCKY BANK
	24		COREY BAR	19.6	30+	RIVER	NORTH	FAST WATER APPROACH. SITE FAR FROM RIVER.
		18		21.0	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		19		21.5	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		20	WARM SPRING	22.0	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
	27		BARTH HOT SPRING #1	22.8	30+	RIVER	SOUTH	VERY HIGH BANK
	28		SUNNY BAR	22.8	30+	STREAM	NORTH	HIGH ROCKY UN- SHADED BANK
	29		BARTH HOT SPRING #2	22.9	10-15	RIVER	SOUTH	VERY ROCKY BANK
	30		NO NAME BAR	23.0	10-15	RIVER	NORTH	HIGH BANK TO SLEEPING AREA
		21		23.9	10-15	RIVER	NORTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
	31		NIXON BAR	24.1	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
	32		POOR BAR	24.1	30+	RIVER	SOUTH	ROCKY BANK
	33		BRUIN BAR	25.1	15-30	STREAM	SOUTH	VERY ROCKY APPROACH
		22		25.5	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	ROCKY APPROACH
	34		BEAR BAR	25.7	30+	STREAM	NORTH	ROCKY BANK
	35		SANDY BEACH	26.8	15-30	RIVER	SOUTH	SHALLOW, FAST WATER APPROACH
		23	DILLINGER CREEK	27.9	30+	STREAM	SOUTH	EXTREMELY HIGH BANK
	36		RATTLESNAKE BAR	29.7	30+	STREAM	NORTH	EXTREMELY HIGH BANK
	37		MAGPIE CREEK	29.7	15-30	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE

FLOAT-BOATING CAMPGROUNDS ALONG MAIN SALMON RIVER

	SITE NUMBER		NAME	RIVER MILE	PAOT SIZE	WATER AVAIL.	RIVER BANK	DESIRABILITY REDUCTION
	INV.	UNINV.						
	38		BARGAMIN CREEK	32.1	15-30	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
		24	BAILEY BAR	32.6	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	FAST APPROACH, HIGH BANK
		25		33.4	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
39			MEYERS CREEK	33.6	10-15	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
		26	SILGE CREEK	36.1	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
40			LOWER RICHARDSON BAR	36.6	30+	STREAM	SOUTH	FAST APPROACH, EXTREMELY HIGH BANK
41			CAMP CREEK	37.0	15-30	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
42			BIG MALLARD	37.3	30+	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
43			TWIN SNAGS	38.0	10-15	SPRING	SOUTH	ROCKY BANK
44			DEEP HOLE	38.1	30+	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
45			HERMIT HANKS	38.8	30+	RIVER	SOUTH	VERY HIGH ROCKY BANK
		27		39.4	30+	RIVER	NORTH	FAST, ROCKY APPROACH. SITE FAR FROM RIVER
		28		39.8	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	ROCKY BANK
		29	LOWER WHITEWATER	40.0	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	ROCKY BANK
		30		41.0	15-30	RIVER	SOUTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
47			LITTLE TROUT	41.2	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
48			GROWLER	41.4	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	FAST, ROCKY APPROACH
		31	CAMPBELL'S FERRY	42.4	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
49			BELOW CAMPBELL'S FERRY	42.7	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
50			RUFF CREEK	42.9	5-10	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
		32		43.0	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	FAST WATER APPROACH
51			GROUNDHOG BAR	43.4	15-30	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		33		44.3	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	SHALLOW, FAST WATER APPROACH
52			UPPER HANCOCK BAR	45.0	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
53			LOWER HANCOCK BAR	45.1	30+	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
54			RHETT CREEK BAR	46.5	30+	STREAM	NORTH	ROCKY BANK
		34	LOWER RHETT CREEK BAR	46.5	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	NONE

FLOAT-BOATING CAMPGROUNDS ALONG MAIN SALMON RIVER

	SITE NUMBER		NAME	RIVER MILE	PAOT SIZE	WATER AVAIL.	RIVER BANK	DESIRABILITY REDUCTION
	INV.	UNINV.						
		35		47.1	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		36		47.7	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	FAST, SHALLOW WATER
		37		48.3	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
55			BELOW PAINE CREEK	49.1	15-30	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		38		49.9	30+	STREAM	NORTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
56			NO MANS' CREEK	51.1	10-15	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
57			TEEPEE CREEK	51.3	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		39	PAINTER MINE	51.8	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		40	UPPER BUCKSKIN	52.0	30+	RIVER	SOUTH	VERY HIGH BANK
58			LOWER PAINTER	52.4	10-15	SPRING	NORTH	VIEW BUCKSKIN IMPROVEMENTS
		41		53.2	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
59			KLONDIKE BAR	54.1	30+	RIVER	SOUTH	ROCKY APPROACH
		42	UPPER WILSON BAR	54.3	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	SHALLOW APPROACH
		43	UPPER LUDWIG BAR	54.6	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
60			MAKAY BAR CAMPGROUND	54.7	10-15	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		44	MAKAY BAR BRIDGE	55.5	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	VIEW OF BRIDGE
61			SOUTH FORK	56.7	15-30	RIVER	SOUTH	FAST WATER
		45		56.9	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	FAST WATER
62			CHUCKER BAR	57.0	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		46		57.8	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
63			COVE CREEK	58.2	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NO WOOD
		47		58.8	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		48		59.2	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		49		60.1	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
64			HUNGRY BAR	60.7	10-15	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
65			MANN CREEK	60.8	30+	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
66			WARREN BAR	61.1	30+	SPRING	NORTH	NONE
67			WARREN CREEK	61.3	10-15	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
		50		61.9	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	ROCKY BANK
68			INDIAN CREEK BAR	62.2	30+	STREAM	NORTH	HIGH BANK, SITE FAR FROM RIVER

FLOAT-BOATING CAMPGROUNDS ALONG MAIN SALMON RIVER

	SITE NUMBER		NAME	RIVER MILE	PAOT SIZE	WATER AVAIL.	RIVER BANK	DESIRABILITY REDUCTION
	INV.	UNINV.						
69			JAMES CREEK	62.7	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		51		63.5	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		52		64.3	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
70			RABBIT CREEK	65.4	15-30	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
		53		66.1	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
71			DRY BAR	66.7	15-30	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		54		67.1	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		55		67.5	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
72			BASIN CREEK	67.8	10-15	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
73			BULL CREEK	69.4	30+	STREAM	NORTH	NO SHADE
		56		69.8	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
74			GOLD RUSH BAR	71.0	5-10	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
75			CALIFORNIA CREEK	71.1	30+	STREAM	SOUTH	ROCKY BANK, FAST WATER
		57		71.7	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
76			MAXWELL BAR	72.8	30+	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
		58		73.6	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
77			SHEEP CREEK BAR	74.1	10-15	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
78			RAM'S HORN BAR	74.2	5-10	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
		59		75.6	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
79			DRIED MEAT	75.9	5-10	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		60		76.0	5-10	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
80			JOHNSON CREEK BAR	76.1	10-15	STREAM	NORTH	NONE
		61		76.3	1- 5	RIVER	SOUTH	NONE
		62		76.6	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
81			BEAR CREEK BAR	76.8	5-10	STREAM	SOUTH	NONE
		63		77.2	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
		64	LONG TOM CREEK BAR	77.6	15-30	RIVER	SOUTH	HIGH ROCKY BANK
		65	CHITTAM RAPIDS	78.3	1- 5	RIVER	NORTH	NONE
			VINEGAR CREEK LANDING	80.0	NONE	RIVER	SOUTH	BOAT RAMP

Prepared by: Norman L. Huntsman, Resource Assistant

Date: October 30, 1973

CAMPGROUNDS ALONG MAIN SALMON RIVER
SEGMENTED FOR 5-DAY TRIP (4 NIGHTS ON RIVER)

NO.	RIVER SEGMENT	CAMPGROUND SIZE PAOT					TOTAL
		1-5	5-10	10-15	15-30	30+	
1	CORN CREEK TO COREY BAR (19.6 MILES)	14 0 INV.	3 2 INV.	4 4 INV.	6 5 INV.	12 11 INV.	39 22 INV.
2	COREY BAR TO GROUND HOG (23.8 MILES)	8 0 INV.	8 5 INV.	5 4 INV.	7 6 INV.	11 9 INV.	39 24 INV.
3	GROUND HOG TO INDIAN CR. (18.8 MILES)	11 1 INV.	9 3 INV.	5 5 INV.	2 2 INV.	8 6 INV.	35 17 INV.
4	INDIAN CR. TO VINEGAR CR. (17.8 MILES)	11 0 INV.	8 5 INV.	3 3 INV.	3 2 INV.	3 3 INV.	28 13 INV.
GRAND TOTAL		44 1 INV.	28 15 INV.	17 16 INV.	18 15 INV.	34 29 INV.	141 76 INV.

CAMPGROUNDS ALONG MAIN SALMON RIVER
SEGMENTED FOR 6-DAY TRIP (5 NIGHTS ON RIVER)

NO.	RIVER SEGMENT	CAMPGROUND SIZE PAOT					TOTAL
		1-5	5-10	10-15	15-30	30+	
1	CORN CREEK TO CHAMBERLAIN CR. (15.5 MILES)	13 0 INV.	2 2 INV.	3 3 INV.	4 3 INV.	10 9 INV.	32 17 INV.
2	CHAMBERLAIN CR. TO MYERS CR. (18.1 MILES)	5 0 INV.	4 1 INV.	5 4 INV.	6 6 INV.	8 7 INV.	28 18 INV.
3	MYERS CR. TO BUCKSKIN BILLS (18.4 MILES)	8 0 INV.	9 6 INV.	3 3 INV.	4 3 INV.	9 6 INV.	33 18 INV.
4	BUCKSKIN BILLS TO BASIN CR. (15.8 MILES)	10 1 INV.	8 2 INV.	4 4 INV.	3 3 INV.	4 4 INV.	29 14 INV.
5	BASIN CR. TO VINEGAR CR. (12.2 MILES)	8 0 INV.	5 4 INV.	2 2 INV.	1 0 INV.	3 3 INV.	19 9 INV.
GRAND TOTAL		44 1 INV.	28 15 INV.	17 16 INV.	18 15 INV.	34 29 INV.	141 76 INV.

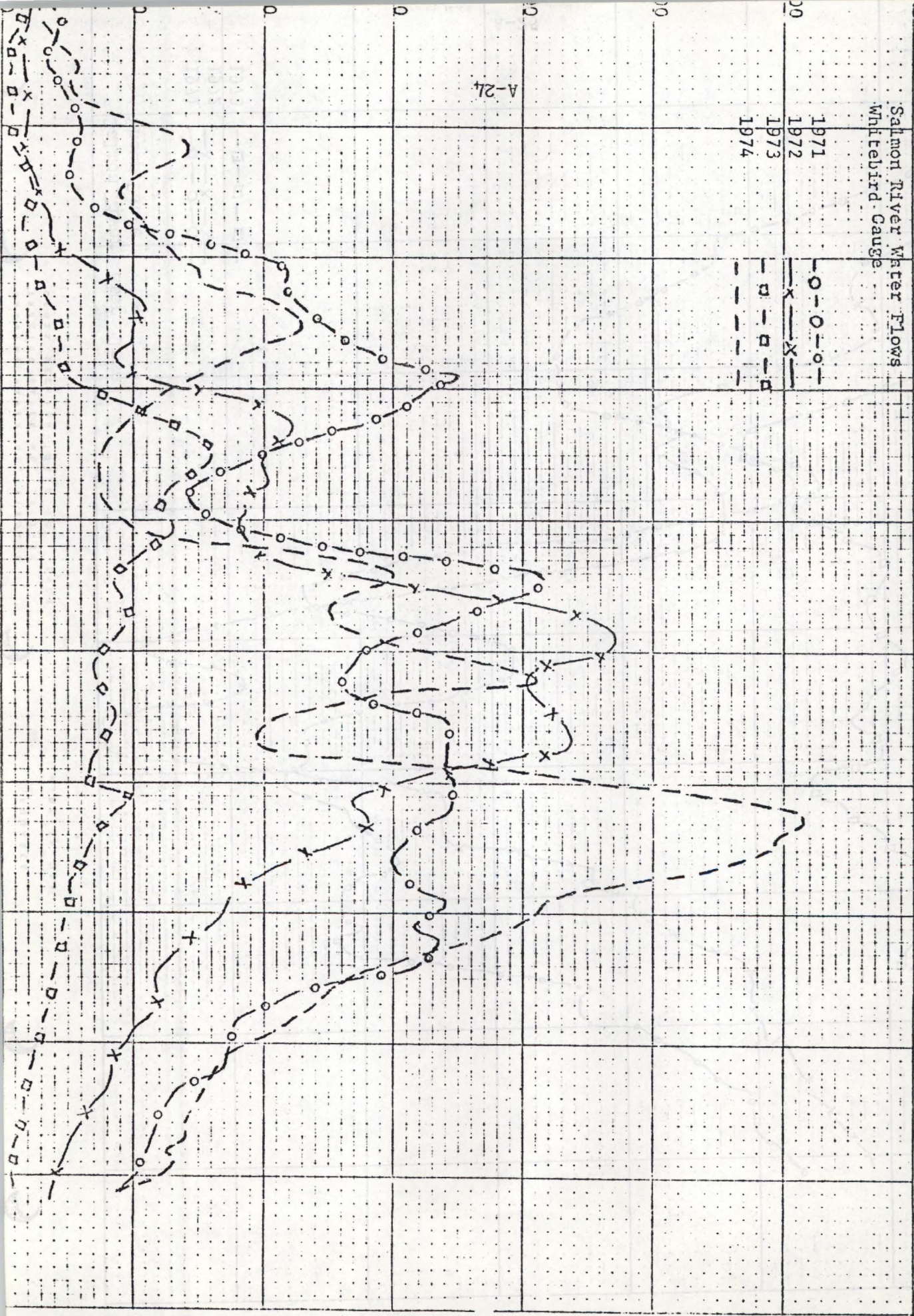
Prepared by: Norman L. Huntsman, Resource Assistant
Date: October 31, 1973

Salmon River Water Flows
Whitebird Gauge

1971
1972
1973
1974

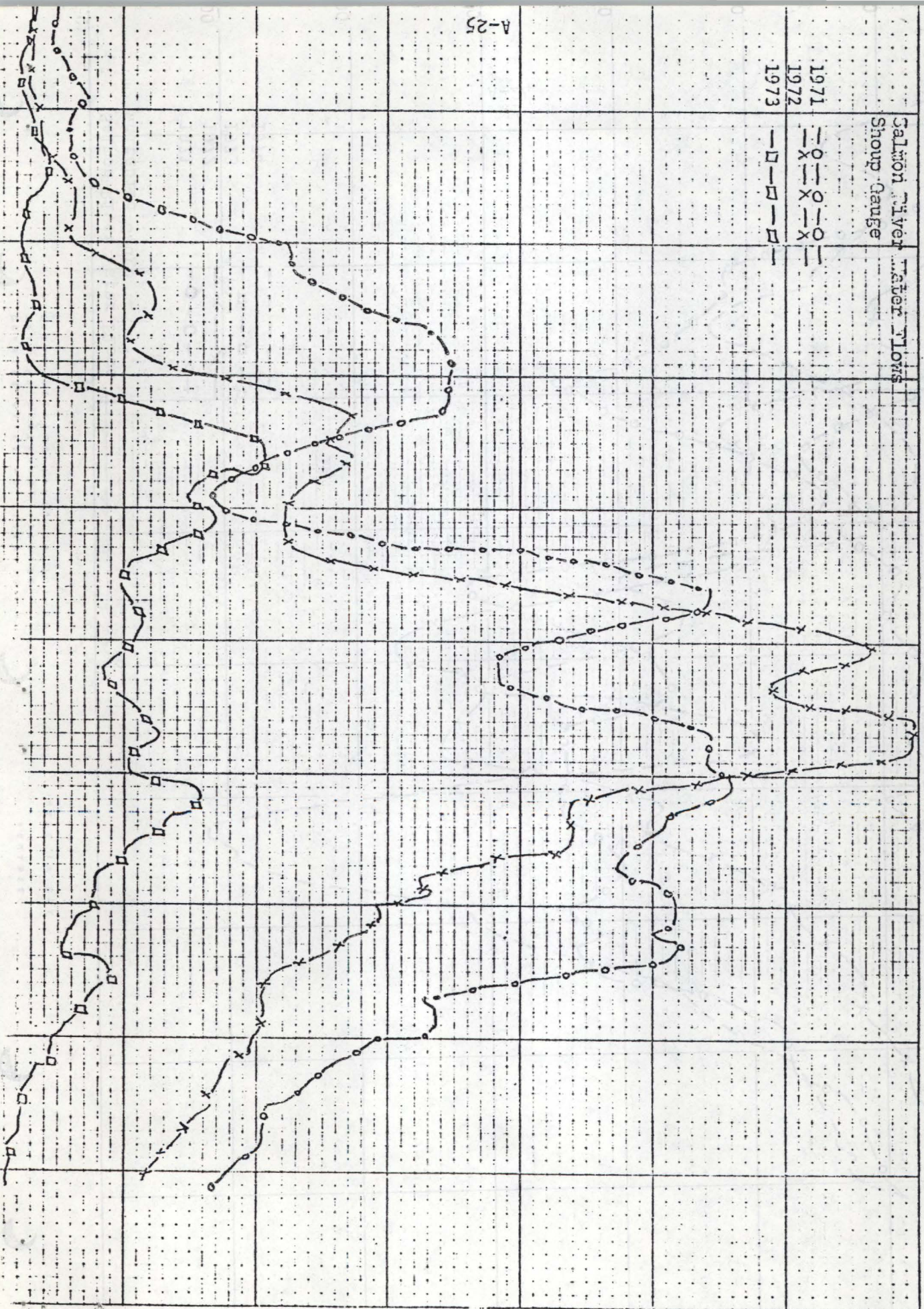
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A-24



Salmon River
Shoup Gauge

1971 —○—○—○—
1972 —x—x—x—
1973 —□—□—□—



A-25

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Nezperce National Forest

REPLY TO: 1590 Public Assistance

January 19, 1971

SUBJECT: Search and Rescue, Memorandum of Understanding,
Idaho County Sheriff

TO: All District Rangers and Staff

Enclosed find a completed Memorandum of Understanding with the Idaho County Sheriff and the Payette, Nezperce and Clearwater National Forests covering cooperative search and rescue operations on Forest land in Idaho County. Please be guided by this Memorandum of Understanding on all search and rescue operations where the Idaho County Sheriff is involved. Place this in your active file with the Forest Rescue Plan, dated September 23, 1970. You will note that Slate Creek and Red River Districts are the only Districts authorized to initiate action in this agreement. Other Districts having need for this assistance should contact Acting Forest Supervisor or the Forest Supervisor prior to initiating action.

David L. Olson
DAVID L. OLSON
Administrative Officer

Enclosure

1007-1112

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1007-1112

Handwritten signature

the former government of the Republic of China
into the Republic of China. The Republic of China
is the only government in the world which has
been recognized by the United Nations and the
majority of the member states of the United Nations.
The Republic of China is the only government in the
world which has been recognized by the United Nations
and the majority of the member states of the United Nations.
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world which has been recognized by the United Nations
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world which has been recognized by the United Nations
and the majority of the member states of the United Nations.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Idaho County Sheriff
State of Idaho
Grangeville, Idaho

Nezperce National Forest
Northern Region
Forest Service, USDA
Grangeville, Idaho

Payette National Forest
Intermountain Region
Forest Service, USDA
McCall, Idaho

Clearwater National Forest
Northern Region
Forest Service, USDA
Orofino, Idaho

This Memorandum of Understanding is entered into by and between the Idaho County Sheriff, an administrative agency of the State of Idaho, acting by and through its Sheriff, under the authority of Section 34-202, Idaho Code of the State of Idaho, hereinafter called the Sheriff, and the United States Department of Agriculture, acting by and through the Forest Supervisor, Payette National Forest, Intermountain Region and the Forest Supervisors, Nezperce National Forest and Clearwater National Forest, Northern Region, hereinafter called the Forest Service, under the authority of Sec. 3 of the Act of May 27, 1930, (16 U.S.C. 575), and the Act of April 24, 1950, (16 U.S.C. 572).

WHEREAS the Sheriff's Office has been created under the laws of the State of Idaho to provide the protection of life and property and maintenance of law and order within the territorial jurisdiction of Idaho County, State of Idaho;

WHEREAS it is the mutual desire of the Sheriff and the Forest Service to work in harmony for the common purpose of the emergency protection of life and property within the boundaries of the Payette, Nezperce and Clearwater National Forests situated in Idaho County;

A. The Forest Service agrees:

1. To recognize the Sheriff as primarily responsible for the conduct of search and rescue activities within Idaho County, State of Idaho.

2. To make available to the Sheriff such regular and other personnel, improvements, facilities, equipment, and supplies as are available and necessary for the conduct of search and rescue work within the boundaries of the Payette, Nezperce and Clearwater National Forests.

3. To advise the Sheriff or his representative promptly as to requests for assistance and any action undertaken.

4. To provide the Sheriff with reports of activities and copies of any significant correspondence directly related to this memorandum.

5. To release Forest Service contractors of airplanes, helicopters, and oversnow vehicles, regularly used by the Forest Service, so that the Sheriff can hire such equipment from them. (The Sheriff will place his order for such equipment directly with the contractor and pay him for service rendered.)

6. To furnish, upon request of the Sheriff, at regular Forest Service rates, such Forest Service aircraft as may be available and necessary or desirable. No charge will be made where the needed search or rescue flight is incidental to and

in connection with a flight scheduled for any Forest Service purpose. Any collections which cover expenses incurred by the Forest Service shall be paid to the Forest Service as a reimbursement to its appropriations.

B. The Sheriff agrees:

1. To assume primary responsibility for the conduct of search and rescue operations in those portions of the Payette, Nezperce and Clearwater National Forests lying within Idaho County, State of Idaho.

2. To notify the appropriate Forest Supervisor promptly when organizing or conducting search and rescue missions within or near the Payette, Nezperce or Clearwater National Forests.

3. To provide the appropriate Forest Supervisor with reports and copies of any significant correspondence directly related to this Memorandum.

4. To provide for payment of reasonable expenses incurred in the conduct of search and rescue operations, except for salaries and expenses of regular Forest Service personnel assigned by the Forest Supervisor.

5. To bill for, and collect expenses for search and rescue work from the person(s) or agency for whom the work is done, including rental of aircraft and/or vehicles, hire of assistance, provision of food and lodging, and other expenses incidental to the search and rescue work.

6. To recognize the Forest Service as the agency primarily responsible for determining the proper use and protection of lands under its administration and to the extent feasible (in the interest of coordination with other uses and values) to adjust search and rescue operations to avoid damage or hazard thereto.

7. To reimburse the Forest Service, under the provision of the Act of April 24, 1950, for use of Forest Service aircraft requested by the Sheriff, when such payment is requested by the Forest Service.

8. To recognize the assistance of the Forest Service in any releases given to the press, radio, or television outlets.

C. The Forest Service and Sheriff mutually agree:

1. To cooperate in the search and rescue of lost, ill, injured, or deceased persons within the boundaries of the Payette, Nezperce and Clearwater National Forests.

2. To promote a united approach by all interested parties in such search and rescue operations.

3. To cooperate in the formulation and application of practical plans to guide search and rescue operations.

4. To keep up-to-date the addendum hereto showing persons to be contacted to initiate action for search and rescue operations.

5. That all questions pertaining to the cooperative work of the two agencies which arise in the field will be discussed on the ground between the local representatives of the Sheriff and the District Forest Ranger(s), and

that questions on this agreement will be referred to the appropriate Forest Supervisor and the Sheriff for decision, if necessary.

6. That, insofar as possible, members of each agency will refrain from public expression of views contrary to the accepted policy and plans of the other agency.

7. That each and every provision of this Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the laws of the State of Idaho and the laws of the United States.

8. That nothing in this Memorandum shall be construed as obligating the Sheriff or the State of Idaho for the expenditure of funds or for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations and expenditures authorized by law.

9. That nothing in this Memorandum shall be construed as obligating the Forest Service or the United States Government for the expenditure of funds or for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations and expenditures authorized by law.

10. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting or affecting in any way the authority of the Forest Supervisor in connection with the proper administration and protection of the lands administered by the Forest Service in accordance with the purpose for which the lands were reserved or acquired.

11. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting either the Sheriff or the Forest Service from taking necessary immediate emergency action for protection of life or property within the National Forests.

12. That amendments to this Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

13. That this Memorandum shall become effective as soon as it is signed by the parties hereto and shall continue in force until terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days' notice in writing to the other of his intention to terminate upon a date indicated.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this Memorandum as of the date when last signed below.

Date 1/18/71 Gene Fungell
Sheriff

Idaho County

State of Idaho

Date 1-11-71 W.B. Keith
Forest Supervisor

Payette National Forest

Intermountain Region

Forest Service

Date 1/18/71 Robert J. [Signature]
Forest Supervisor

Nezperce National Forest

Northern Region

Forest Service

Date 1/21/71 [Signature]
Forest Supervisor

Clearwater National Forest

Northern Region

Forest Service

APPENDIX

Rules of Use:

Main Salmon River Special Conditions of Use Under Authority of Secretary's Regulations 36 CFR 251.25 (U-6) the following rules are established for occupancy and use of National Forest Boundary the Main Salmon River from Corn Creek to Vinegar Creek landing:

All float parties shall: (Parties using craft not capable of upstream travel through major rapids)

1. Apply for and successfully obtain a reservation and trip permit for any trip taken between June 20 and September 7, attesting to their capability of meeting Forest Service safety requirements (as listed on current Salmon River information sheet).
2. Maximum size of party - 30 persons.
3. Appoint a party leader who will be responsible to provide a party manifest, obtain campsite assignments, and oversee the safety and action of his party.
4. Party members may take no more than one trip per month.

All users shall:

1. Pack out all unburnable garbage including discarded material and damaged or broken equipment.
2. Carry a shovel and bucket for camp sanitation and fire fighting purposes.

Rules of use (continued)

3. Build fires only in safe places. Tend fire continually and put dead out before leaving.
4. Leave all artifacts, natural features, standing trees, and green vegetation intact.
5. Use no soap, detergents, or other pollutants within the high water line of the Salmon River and its tributary streams.
6. Bury all fecal material at least 100 feet back from the high water mark of the river or any other water source and cover with a minimum of 6 inches of soil. Use toilet facilities on those sites where they are provided.

Violators of these conditions of use are subject to punishment by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment of not more than six months or both (16 USC 551).

Inform and Involve Plan

Letters were sent to every permittee, landowner or other persons who had expressed an interest in management of National Forest lands along the river. Each was informed of our intent to develop a management plan and asked to respond if he or she wished to be sent a draft of the plan to review and comment on. This letter and the mailing list are included in the appendix.

The Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association responded by appointing a committee to provide input for the plan. Another committee was formed to develop safety guidelines tied to water levels.

After in-service review, the draft will be sent to those who have requested copies. They will be given 30 days to respond. Announcements will be made in local newspapers concerning the draft plan. The plan will then be re-written and modified as necessary in response to input, finalized, and implemented.

Since the original classification proposal was developed with a massive public involvement effort, it was not deemed necessary to repeat this effort for a plan within the framework of that proposal. The controversial aspects of this plan will relate primarily to outfitter use allocations and can be handled with the committee appointed by the outfitters.

SPECIAL USE PERMITS ADMINISTERED BY
NEZPERCE N. F.

A. Salmon Falls to Long Tom

1. Cox, R. T. C. B. and Hart, S. A.
913 - Water Diversion and Weir
10/24/72
2. Mackay Bar Corporation
133 - Resort
1/3/75
3. Mackay Bar Corporation
823 - Telephone and Telegraph
3/26/70
4. Mackay Bar Corporation
911 - Water Transmission
5/1/70
5. Mackay Bar Corporation
813 - Powerplant
5/12/70
6. Mackay Bar Corp.
Storage & Parking Area
1/26/71
7. Shepp Ranch, Inc.
Outfitter Guide - Camp at Sheep Creek
8. Young, William C. Jr. (Proposed)
Motion Picture Filming

B. Long Tom to Forest Boundary

1. Hawkins, George L.
123 - Recreation Residence
5/29/68
2. Standish, Edna L. and Hill, Harry R.
Recreation Residence
9/5/69
3. Standish, Edna L.
Recreation Residence
9/5/69
4. Standish, Edna L.
Occupancy Lease
6/23/69
5. Carney, Mildred
Residence
10/6/72
6. Metzger, William
Residence
8/16/67
7. Standish, Edna L.
Orchard, Irrigation Ditch & Water Line
9/5/69
8. Carlson, Gus
Water Transmission
6/22/60
9. Idaho Telephone Co. (Proposed)
Telephone Line to Huff Residence (Riggins Hot Springs)
10. Idaho Power Company
Transmission Line
12/2/74

Special Use Permits Administered by the
Salmon National Forest

A. North Fork to Corn Creek

1. Anderson, W.E.
Cable Car - Moose Creek
2. Colson, Fred
Cable Car - Shell Creek
3. Nelson, Herman
Cable Car & Butane tank - Lake Creek
4. Thurber, Donald
Tramway - E. Boulder Creek
5. Wilderness Inc.
Cable Car - Hals gulch
6. Idaho Fish and Game Dept.
Patrol cabin - Colson Creek
7. Briggs, Jack
Guest ranch and sign - Indian Creek
8. Miller, Hank
Guest ranch and sign - Stub Creek
9. Salmon River lodge & Resort - Butts Creek
10. Silver Sage Girl Scout Council
Organization Site and irrigation ditch - Pine Creek
11. Haefner, Howard - pasture North Fork
12. Newland, George
pasture - 2 mi. below North Fork
13. Varin, Frank
Resort - Shoup
14. Watson, Eller
Resort - below Skull Gulch
15. North Fork Telephone Corp.
telephone line
16. USGS
Gauging station - above Owl Creek

17. Salmon River Ranches
Water Transmission
18. Tibbetts, Rodney
Water Transmission - Colson Creek
19. Alder, Floyd
Residence - Indian Creek
20. Stone, Jerry
Cabin - 1 mi. below Stoddard Bridge
21. Orr, Sylvan
Cabin - Cove Creek Bridge
22. Sargent, Francis
Cabin - Middle Fork
23. McDorman, D.W.
Residence - just below Spring Creek
24. Cassell, Dan
Residence - near Cove Creek
25. Bueler, Carol
Residence - Poverty Flat-Hacksaw Toms
26. Christensen
Residence - near Shoup, Idaho
27. Graves, Dale
Cabin - Big Sheepeater Creek
28. Grover, Stanley
Residence - Sawlog Gulch
29. Pearson, Othel
Residence - Pine Creek
30. Salmon Canyon Copper
Mining road - 2 mi. above Long Tom Rec. Site

B. Corn Creek to Salmon Falls

1. Giles, Dave
Salmon River Lodge
2. Guth Enterprises
Squaw Creek
3. Miller, Hank
Stub Creek
4. Miller, Stan
Artic Creek

(All Outfitter Camps)

PRIVATE LANDS - CORN CREEK TO LONG TOM

(2)

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>River Mile</u>	<u>Access</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Allison Ranch	157.1	Boat, Trail, Air	Outfitter - Guide
Yellow Pine Bar	154.5	Boat, Trail	Unoccupied
Whitewater Ranch	151.9	Boat, Trail, Air, Road	Outfitter-Guide
Campbells Ferry	148.4	Boat, Trail, Air	Residence
Lemhi Bar	144.7	Boat	Subdivided into parcels- Outfitter-Guide & Residence
Painter Bar Mine	138.9	Boat, Trail, Road	Unoccupied
Painter Mill Site	138.5	Boat, Trail, Road	Unoccupied
Fivemile	138.0	Boat, Trail	Residence
Ludwig	136.0	Trail	Unoccupied
Mackay Bar	134.5	Boat, Trail, Road, Air	Outfitter-Guide, and Residences
James Ranch	127.7	Boat, Air	Outfitter, Guide
Shepp Ranch	124.7	Boat, Trail, Air	Outfitter, Guide
Polly Bemis	124.7	Boat	Unoccupied

The following is a partial summary of recreation withdrawals

Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar

1. Jim Moore Admin. Site - Landing Field

T25N, R9E (Unsurveyed but will probably be Sec. 22, NE 1/4

SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/2, SE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4;

Sec. 27, N 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4.

2. Bargamin Creek Camp Site

SE 1/4, Sec. 22, T26NR10E as described.

3. Big Mallard Creek Campsite

In unsurveyed NE 1/4, Sec. 6, T25NR10E as described.

4. Indian Cr. Campsite

Lots 4 & 5, Sec. 28, T24NR7E as described.

5. Bull Creek Campsite

Lots 7 & 8, Sec. 4, T24NR6E as described.

6. Bear Creek Admin. Site

In unsurveyed SE 1/4, Sec. 10, T25N, R11E as described.

7. Rhett Creek Campground

In unsurveyed SE 1/4 Sec 30 T25N, R9E as described.

8. Little Mallard Creek Camp and Picnic Area

In unsurveyed T25NR9E:

Sec. 1, SW 1/4 SW 1/4; Sec. 2, SE 1/4 SE 1/4; Sec. 11,

NE 1/4 NE 1/4; Sec. 12, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 as described.

9. Mallard Creek Camp and Picnic Area

In unsurveyed T26N, R9E:

Sec. 23, E 1/2 E 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 W 1/2 NW 1/4

NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4, and W 1/2 W 1/2 SW 1/4

NE 1/4.



IDAHO STATE DOCUMENTS

Idaho State Library
325 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702